REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,935.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1874.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,763 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd July 1874, at 4 P.M.

| July 1874. | | August 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 23 | Leave Madras | 7 |
| „ Caxwar | 25 | „ Coconada | 9 |
| „ Narrakal | 29 | „ Vizagapatam | 10 |
| „ Alleppy | 29 | „ Bimlipatam | 10 |
| „ Tuticorin | 30 | „ Ingapulpore | 12 |
| „ Colombo | August 1 | „ False Point | 12 |
| „ Galle | 2 | Arrives at CALCUTTA | 14 |
| „ Negapatam | 5 | | |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptine at Caxwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PENANG, 693 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander ——, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

| July 1874. | | August 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 15 | Leave BUSREH | 3 |
| „ Kurrachee | 19 | „ Mahonerah | 3 |
| „ Guadur | 20 | „ Fao | 4 |
| „ Muscat | 22 | „ Kowite | 5 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 24 | „ Bushire | 5 |
| „ Linga | 26 | „ Linga | 11 |
| „ Bahrein | 30 | „ Bunder Abbas | 11 |
| „ Bushire | 30 | „ Muscat | 13 |
| „ Fao | 30 | „ Guadur | 17 |
| „ Mahomerah | 30 | „ Kurrachee | 18 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 31 | Arrive BOMBAY | 21 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nason, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatting & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMER'S LEAVE GENOA, and ON THE 1st of each month. BOMBAY on the 24th.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 35 | 24 | 9 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 10 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 14 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | Including Wines |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

| | | s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Table Spoons | 40 ozs. | at 6 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 25 „ | at 6 0 | 7 10 0 |
| 12 Table Forks | 40 „ | at 6 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 25 „ | at 6 0 | 7 10 0 |
| 2 Gravy Spoons | 12 „ | at 6 0 | 3 12 0 |
| 1 Soup Ladle | 11 „ | at 6 0 | 3 6 0 |
| 4 Sauce ditto | 12 „ | at 6 0 | 3 18 0 |
| 4 Salt Spoons | „ | | 2 2 0 |
| 12 Tea ditto | 14 „ | at 6 0 | 4 11 0 |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs | „ | | 1 5 0 |
| | | | £57 14 0 |

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;

Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;

Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;

Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties de irous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native langua es.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two main lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

## SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 17th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 Tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain J. S. Murray, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 9 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 13th July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 Tons and 600 H. P.,) Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 10th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th June 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. EMBLEHOPE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 9th July 1874. Agents.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable gold jewellery, silver and China Japanese articles, &c., the property of D. Isaiis, Esq., Jeweller, proceeded to Europe, the same consists of gold studs and sleeve links, gold lockets, watch keys, hooks, pencils, gold crosses set with diamonds, brooches, earrings, gold finger rings set with rubies, pearls, emeralds, sapphire, stones, and diamonds, gold charms, neck and Albert chains, seals and keys, gold and silver watches, silver chains, compasses, breast pins, watch guards, a China Japanese cabinet, China enamelled trays, tortoiseshell card tray and glove boxes, cigar and card cases, China soapstone ornaments, steel spectacles, eye-glasses, and a variety of other articles, &c.

Also to an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, by J. Mott and Son, just landed per s.s. Orchis, containing mock turtle, ox-tail soup, tre-h bacon, cheddar and Berkley cheeses, potted tongues, chicken, sausages, calf's foot jelly, onions, gooseberries in syrup, tins of calf's and Scotch haggis, tin biscuits, scented mutton, hams, mustard, tins of mixed venison callops, &c. &c,

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th July 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN HOOZRIA STREET.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Sayad Mahomed Ally Hyatoola, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Syed Esmail Dilwarkhan Bin Syed Ahmed Roostoomkhan.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the west side of Hoozria Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1335 and 1335, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 69, which is now changed to 61, containing by admeasurement (138 2/9) square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by Hoozria Street, on or tow rds the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Hassen Ally mungalee, and on or towards the south by the house of Mahomed Hafiz.

SALE OF OARTS AT MAHIM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dewan Bayabace widows and administratrixes of the estate and effects of Yadow Marrajee Patell, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Domingos Manuel Valles.

LOT No. 1.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or cart commonly called or known by the name of Ker crao with the two several messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, and assessed under Nos. 350 and 336, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Lower Mahim near Dadur, containing by admeasurement 6364 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the rent-roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 117, and bounded on the east by the Public Road leading to the Salvation Church Tank, and part by the cart of Louis Gonsalves, on the north by the cart of Damodhar and Madlee Naikin, and on the south partly by the cart of Louis Gonsalves and partly by the cart of Francis Murzello.

LOT No. 2.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or cart commonly called or known by the name of Bombiay with the three several messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon and assessed under No. 368, 68 A, and 368 B, respectively, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Lower Mahim near Dadur, containing by admeasurement 1,9,3,0 square yards or thereabout registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Pension and Tax, Nos. 213 and 318, and bounded on the east by the public road leading to Upper Mahim, on the west partly by the cart of Jao Francis Miranda, and partly by the cart of Manoel Chow, on the north partly by the cart of Mrs. L. P. Valles and partly by the cart of Louis Gonsalves, and on the south by the Poting, ese Church Road.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th July 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2 MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

About 300 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares, ex ship Glasgow, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

And a quantity of Mill-sawn Timber in well-assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

6 bales Grey Dhoties.
5 cases Prints.
5 bales Grey T Cloth.
10 „ Grey Shirting 6 lb.
2 cases superior White Mulls.
73 pieces Duck.
4 cases 400 gross Braiding ¼ in.
250 Iron kegs Black paint.

By order of W. Adams, Esq., Receiver of Estate of the late Manovel de Souza :—

One Iron Safe.

On account and at the risk of Narrondass Lalljee—

H N B—6 Cases light Ground Check Prints.

An invoice of best electroplated ware consisting of table and chamber candlesticks, egg, pickle, liquore and cruet frames, butter coolers, spoons and forks, &c , &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of July, instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, to close account :—

100 superior 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE of Household and Office Furniture on the 2nd Floor of the house No. 2 in Hornby Row, next door to Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co.

On TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, the Household and Office Furniture of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same consists, black-wood, carved, conversation chairs, drawing-room, dressing and washing tables, wardrobes, bedstead, chiffonier, table argand lamps, dressing glass, screens, easy, arm and without arm chairs, mahogany easy chair, pigeon hole press, teakwood large and small writing tables, benches, copying press, Office chairs, Shroff and letter scales, round tables, punkhas, &c.

The above will be on view on Monday, the 13th instant.

SALE OF STEAM ENGINE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

A portable steam Engine, double Cylinder of 10 to 12 Horse Power by the celebrated makers Clayton, Shuttleworth and Co.

AUCTION SALE

OF THE

VALUABLE LIBRARY

OF THE LATE

JOHN CONNON, Esq.,

AND OF THE LATE

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General, to dispose of by Public Auction, the Valuable Libraries, belonging to the Estates of the deceased Gentlemen, abovenamed. The Sale will be held on the 1st Floor of the Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July instant, and on the following days, until the whole is completed, commencing at 1 P.M., and closing at 5 P.M.

Mr. Connon's Library comprise about 800 books, mostly relating to Law and Mr. Taylor's about 600 books to Commerce and General Literature.

Catalogues with full particulars will be ready, in a short time, when the books will have to be seen, by the intending Purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

To close account, a few barrels Belfast hams in canvas. Price 8 annas per lb. Will be sold retail.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th July 1874.

## HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open Sea, has first class accommodation. It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze. Testimonials forwarded on application.

TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.

Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.

W. H. SARGENT,

Proprietor.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona, from persons desirous of PURCHASING an OLD ENGINE and BOILER. Offers will be submitted to the Commissary General for decision.

The Engine and Boiler can be seen at the Government Bakery, Poona.

For further particulars apply to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona.

E. L'ESTRANGE, Lieut.-Col.,

Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat Office, Poona, 9th July 1874.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Company will be HELD at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the Eighteenth day of July, instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to pass the following Resolution, viz. :—

"That Clauses 14 and 15 in the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled."

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th July 1874.

NOTICE.—BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited.—The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, will be HELD at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of August next, at 3 P.M., for the following business :—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the season ending 30th June 1874.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in room of M. Mowat, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Albert Mills Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Hornby Row, No. 5, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of July 1874, to confirm the following Resolution adopted at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 8th July 1874 :—

65. Mr. Allarakhiabhoy Sievjee be and is hereby appointed to be the Secretary and Agent of the Company, and shall have under the control and supervision of the Directors full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contracts and agreements as he may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and his remuneration shall be a commission of 1 anna per Rupee on all Goods manufactured and sold by the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

NOTES ON MILITARY LAW, being a Series of Questions and Answers on the subjects contained in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, for the Officers attending Course of Garrison Instruction, compiled by Captain H. A. HOBSON, Rs. 2-8.

*Memoirs of a Journalist*, by J. H. STOCQUELER ..... Rs. 2 0
Via Dolorosa : or the Habitation of Lady Margaret : by Cameron Stuart MacDowall ..... 3 12
Parisians : the Real Truth about the Bombardment, or the Volunteer with the Besieged Armies ; by Cameron Stuart MacDowall ..... 2 4

COOPER & Co.,

Messrs. Fort, Bombay.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS' PALE ALE,

(FIRST QUALITY,)

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

Imported monthly via Suez Canal.

CASH PRICE, per dozen Quarts..... Rs. 6
Ditto ditto Pints ..... „ 4

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S STILL HOCK.

LAUBENHEIMER.

Rs. 16-0 per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 18-0 per 2 Dozen Pints.

INDIA PALE ALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED a FURTHER SUPPLY of the above, in Casks of 3 Dozen Quarts, and 6 Dozen Pints.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner | .. | ...Rs. | 30 per doz. qts. |
| Hasheimer | ... | ... „ | 15 „ „ |
| Steinvein | ... | ... „ | 20 „ „ |
| Liebfraumilch | ... | ... „ | 20 „ „ |
| CLARETS—Chateau de Frands | ... | ... „ | 14 „ „ |
| Chateau Leoville | ... | ... „ | 24 „ „ |
| Chateau Lafite | ... | ... „ | 28 „ „ |
| Vray Canon | ... | ... „ | 18 „ „ |
| ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 20 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each. | | | |
| Do. Bottled here | ... | ... „ | 6 „ „ |

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Co.'s Superior | Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 | per dozen. |
| R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal | „ 20 | „ |
| Do. Vino de Pasto | „ 23 | „ |
| J. Sandbach & Son's | „ Rs. 17 & 24 | „ |
| Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal | „ 24 | „ |
| M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Vale Dry | „ 26 | „ |
| CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils | „ Pts. 23 | „ |
| Do. | „ Qts. 43 | „ |
| Do. Magnums | „ 88 | „ |
| Arthur H. Browning's | „ Qts. 30 | „ |
| J. Sandbach and Son's | „ „ 20 | „ |
| Do. | „ Pts. 11 | „ |
| BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior | „ 24 | „ |
| ARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine | „ 16 | „ |
| Chateau Lagrange, Julien 1868 | „ 16 | „ |
| Chateau Delorme Margaux | „ 16 | „ |
| R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe | „ 14 | „ |
| Do. Margaux | „ 17 | „ |

Also, Messrs. PLASKETT & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| SHERRY | Rs. 25 per Dozen. |
| Ditto | „ 15 „ |
| CLARET, Yellow Seal | „ 12 „ |
| Ditto Red Seal | „ 30 „ |
| GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE | „ 40 „ |

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made

ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.

Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,

AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, POONA and KIRKEE, up to the 31st July 1874, inclusive, for the construction of a MILITARY PRISON and its SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS at this Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut. Col., R. E.,

Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 30th June 1874.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS,

*NORWICH.*

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

## NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN,
T. BLANEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of MATERIAL of the BUNGALOW lately occupied by the Assistant Judge, Tanna.

No Tenders will be received after 15th July 1874.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lieut. Col., R.E.,

Executive Engineer, N. K.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements of the day, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)

CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 250 per Share on the Shares of the above Company has THIS DAY been made payable, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before the 10th day of August 1874. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of said Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.—Dated Bombay, 6th July 1874—4, Forbes Street.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,

Secretary.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to MONDAY next, the 13th current, for LABOUR for DOCKING and UNDOCKING VESSELS at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Particulars can be learned on application at the Dockyard.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th July 1874.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to 4 o'clock P.M. of the 13th current, for LABOUR REQUIRED for LOADING and DISCHARGING COAL, and for any BOATS which may be necessary.

For particulars apply at the Dockyard.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th July 1874.

SURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, begs to solicit the continuance of their favours in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ON THURSDAY, 16th July 1874, at 8 A.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Court at KARIKAL (French Settlement), the condemned French barque AMIRAL DE MONTAIGUE, 511 tons register, belonging to the port of Havre, presently lying on Karikal roads. The said Vessel was built in the year 1869 at Quebec, and classed in the Veritas 1st class, 1 L. C. for nine years.

TERMS OF SALE—24 hours.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned,

Lawyer,

GAUDART.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.—On and after the 20th July 1874, one TRAIN only each way will RUN as follows between KHUNDWA and MORTUKHA on the NERBUDDA :—

DOWN TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Khundwa, Departure | 5-30 A.M. |
| Moutukha, Arrival | 8-48 „ |
| UP TRAIN. | |
| Mortukha, Departure | 4-30 P.M. |
| Khundwa, Arrival | 7-48 „ |

CHARLES CHEYNE,

Engineer-in-Chief, H. S. Railway.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock of the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY, by Contract, of PROVISIONS for the Ind an Troop Ships, specified in a Schedule which can be seen at the Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troopships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles, if the Contract be made for two years ; or, should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Indian Troop Service."

E. GILES,

Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY by Contract of ARTICLES for use in the Officers' General Mess in H. M. Indian Troopships at Bombay, specified in a Schedule which can be seen at the Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troopships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles if the Contract be made for two years ; or should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Articles for use in the General Mess of H. M.'s Indian Troop-ships."

E. GILES,

Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COVERED COTTON WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of FIFTY COVERED COTTON WAGONS, the Ironwork for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a Drawing of the Wagon will be shown to applicants.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Covered Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person whose tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum equal to 10 per cent. on the total amount of his Contract as a guarantee for its due fulfilment.

C. W. HAWKINS,

Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th July 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows :—

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, [illegible] 1874.

[illegible] yesterday afternoon gives the [illegible] market as closing dull, [illegible] sales. Spot quotations [illegible] 16d. in Good Fair [illegible] of ¼d. in Good Fair [illegible] per lb. in Mid Orleans. [illegible]ment, via Cape, is quoted [illegible] evidently a mistake, as we [illegible] sources that "Fully Fair," [illegible] has been sold at 5½d.

[illegible]ng's market opens quiet but un- [illegible] probable sales 10,000 bales, the pre- [illegible] receipts at the American ports being [illegible] bales against 2,000; exports to Great [illegible]in nil. Mid Uplands and "Futures" in [illegible]ew York are quoted ¼ cent per lb. lower.

Yesterday's General Produce Markets showed no material change; Coffee was steadier, M. P. Ceylon being quoted at 117s., an advance of 6d. per cwt.

The Bank of England return for the week gives the following alterations:—a decrease in the Reserve of £937,500, in Bullion of £687,500, and in Bills Discounted of £4,125,000, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities being 42⅜ as against 39¼ per cent. last week. The improvement in the position, however, is more apparent than real, the large decrease in Discounts being evidently the result of re-transfers subsequent to the closing of the half-yearly accounts. In the open market money is apparently very plentiful, discount on 6 months' sight Indian bills being quoted at 2½ to 2⅝ per cent.; at the same time it should be borne in mind that unduly cheap money generally leads to a rapid reaction, and at the moment this is rendered more likely by the probability of heavy withdrawals for harvest operations.

Rupee Paper in London is firmer, Fours and Fours and a half being quoted ¼ per cent higher the result, probably, of the improvement which has taken place here.

Consols this morning are quoted at 92⅝; French Rentes at 96½; and Bar Silver at 58½d. per oz.

As usual on mail day, there has been very little actual business done here to-day, and we have almost nothing new to report. Sterling Exchange has been very weak with more buyers than sellers, and we call closing rates:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 10¼d. to ⅜; 6 months' sight 1s. 10 7/16d.; Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 10⅜d., 6 months 1s. 10 9/16d.; Documents 6 months' sight 1s. 10⅜d. per rupee. On Calcutta we have not heard of any operations of importance. In Government Paper the feeling has been decidedly quieter after yesterday's excitement; from Calcutta rates come lower, and here there are buyers instead of sellers at yesterday's rates. We quote:—Fours Rs. 104⅝; Fours and a half Rs. 105¼; Fives and a half Rs. 110½.

The Share Market has been active with an upward tendency, and a fair extent of business has been done. Mazagons and Freres have again been most in favour, and Bank of Bombays are also rather firmer. Spinning and Press shares are dull and lower.

Cotton continues depressed with very little doing for exports, partly on account of the unfavourable weather, but chiefly due to the tenor of the home advices. Price are not quotably lower, but dealers are more anxious to sell and might submit to a reduction to induce business. Yesterday's receipts were 922 bales, making a total for the week of 4,644 bales.

Freights by steam are very depressed, £2-5 having been done to-day; by sailing vessel rates are unaltered at £2-10 to £2 13-9 per ton.

Piece Goods show no alteration worthy of notice

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nom. value pch. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 90 |
| 12,000 | 1,000 | all | 12 pct. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New ... | 783 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 250 | 5 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue ..... | 500 |
| 3,250 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Do of Madras ..... | 1,250 |
| 0 | 250 | all | 3 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ..... | 280 |
| 40,000 | 281½ | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 463 pd. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C... | 175 |
| 10,000 | 250 | 125 | 6 p.ct. | National Bank of India ... | 153 |
| 1,000 | 250 | al | 12 do. | Oriental Bank ..... | 490 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 60 | Colaba Land Co..... | 1,400 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 146 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 30p.s. | Mazagon Land ..... | 1,155 |
| 6,0 6 | 1,000 | all | 15p.s. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited ..... | 280 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 169 ps. | Akbar Cotton Press Co ... | 1,725 |
| 300 | 2 000 | 1,100 | 150 do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee..... | 880 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 45 pc. | Albert Ginning Co..... | 500 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co..... | 125 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 100ps. | Apollo Press Co..... | 4,200 |
| 200 | 2,500 | all | .. | Berar Cotton G. & P. Co. | 1,750 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200ps. | Bombay Press Co..... | 925 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50 p.s | Do New..... | 225 |
| 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 ps | Broach Cotton Co ..... | 425 |
| 100 | 1,500 | .. | ... | Carwar Company..... | 700 |
| 500 | 1,880 | all | 40 | Colaba Press Co..... | 3,500 |
| 350 | 9,000 | all | 250ps. | East India Press Co..... | 2,000 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 300 ps | Fort Press Co..... | 4,100 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 75 ps | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 2?0 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | 100 ps | French Press Co ..... | 425 |
| 350 | 5,000 | 1,467 | 75 ps | Imperial Press Co..... | 550 |
| 200 | 400 | 350 | 60 ps | Mofussil Press & G. Co.. | 585 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 5000 | ... | Nicol Press Man ..Co.. I | 1,800 |
| 120 | 2,500 | 750 | 125 ps | Princeof Wales Press..... | 1,200 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | ... | Sassoon's Press Co..... | 1,200 |
| 400 | 850 | 750 | 135 ps | Scinde Press Co..... | 490 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited..... | 1,025 |
| 120 | 1,500 | 1,250 | Rs. 80 | Victoria Press, Madras.. | 850 |
| 150 | 850 | all | 80 ps. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co | 850 |
| 110 | 1,000 | all | 80 ps | Volkart's United Press Co. | 1,175 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Arrow, 120 tons, and s.s. Hercules, 130 tons, Captain R. A. Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Galle and Carwar in ballast.

The ship Montana, 1,263 tons, Captain R. Sleighholm, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, December 26th, and Aden, 29th June, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. India, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—Mr. Warwick, Dr. and Mrs. Peters, four European troops of 56th Regt., and thirteen deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Bagdad—43 packages specie, 600 bags wheat, 33 bags galls, 1 bundle skins, 10 packages drugs, 1 package sundries, 3 bags rice, and 84 dubbers ghee. From Busire—17 packages specie, 322 bales cotton, 2 carboys lime juice, 1 bundle copper, 22 bags drugs, 4 packages sundries, 1,175 carboys rosewater, 34 bags seed, and 37 bales cotton. From Linga.—4 bundles pearls, 4 bundles specie, 21 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, 12 packages shells, 3 packages roses, and 3 packages almonds. From Bunder Abbas—9 bundles specie, 47 bags seeds, 2 packages peesta, 1 bundle carpets, 5 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, and 44 bales wool. From Muscat—1 bundle specie, 44 packages mother-o' pearl shells, 1 bundle pearls, and 2 packages wet dates. From Kurrachee—47 dubbers ghee, 1 bundle fish, 6 packages skins, 7 packages salamoniac, 7 bags grain, 1 bundle silk, 7 casks indigo, 5 packages hides, 5 packages borax, 2 cases piece-goods, 85 bales wool, 1 case sundries, and—packages merchandize. From Bahrein—1 case sundries. She brought 1 case cloth, 16 bales wool, and 922 bales cotton for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | India (s) ..... | Henderson ... | Bussorah, June 23. |
| | Arrow (s) ..... | Roberts ..... | Galle, July 11. |
| | Hercules (s) ..... | Robe..s ..... | Carwar, July 7. |
| | Montana ..... | Sleighth'o'n.. | Liverpool, Dec. 26. |

DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Hindostan (s) ..... | Roskell ..... | Aden and Suez. |
| | Patrena (s) ..... | Waring ..... | Liverpool. |

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Caledonia, to Liverpool.
Steamer Yedo, to Liverpool.
Ship Montana, to New York.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| June. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Assyria (s) ..... | Hutchison ... | Bombay, 17th June. |
| | Dacca (s) ..... | Dick'nson ..... | " 20th June. |
| | Anna ..... | Choupart ..... | Re-Union, 10th June. |
| | Mary M. B'd ..... | Packard ..... | New York, 14th Feb. |
| | Penalticuse ..... | Petit ..... | Mauritius, 4th June. |

DEPARTURES.

| July. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Historian (s) ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Philosopher .... | ..... | ..... |
| | Atlantique ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Patrie..... | ..... | ..... |

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

| July. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Java (s)..... | Bombay. |

DEPARTURES.

| July. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | Peshawar(s)..... | Calcutta. |
| | Invercruize ..... | Coast. |
| | Bertha (s)..... | London. |

STEAMER REPORTS.

Trincomalee 10th 4-55 p.m. H. M. S. "Glasgow" sailed for Mauritius 8th inst.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parana s, 5 bales printing papers, Hajee Esac Saule and Son; 3 cases salt, Shaik Esmal Khaluck.
Pernambuco s, 2 hogsheads port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Pernambuco s, 2 hogsheads port wine, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Pembrokeshire, 10 cases provision and 5 cases medicine, Tayabally Abdoolaly.
Parana s, 10 cases oilmanstore, 5 cases confectionery, 1 case chemical, 1 case medicine and 1 case currant, A. H. G. Hoosen; 1 case butter, Abdool Hoosen Goolam Hoosen.
Colombo s, 12 cases wine and spirits, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.
Hindostan, 25 cases yellow metal sheets, Ramchund Narayen.
Teheran s, 14 cases sheet glass, Soundy and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Electro, 550 barrels rosin, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 50 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 2 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—10TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Milford, 100 bales cotton, Khetsedass Hurmukroy.
George Gilroy, 300 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippett Co; 73 bales cotton, Bhoja Malla; 16 bales wool, S. Tyabjee and Co.
Caledonian s, 1,200 bags wheat, A. Trading Co.
Palestine s, 71 bales wool, Bhanjee Topun; 23 bales wool, Coorey Khetsey; 2 bales cotton, Loonie Johier and Co.; 72 bales cotton, Hurruckchund Sobhagchund; 118 bales cotton, Muthooradas Chapsee; 228 bags wheat, Mohunlall Kissondass; 530 bags wheat, Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy; 54 bales cotton, Jairam Cowasjee; 1,000 bags wheat, Hajee Hassun Hajee Metha; 200 bags wheat, Hajee Noormahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan s, 3 cases gold coins, Cursetjee Sorabjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin (s), 85 cwts. sandalwood Manockjee Nusserwanjee Pocha; 140 cwts sandalwood, S. and D. B. Futteckia; 20 bales twist, Curriubhoy Ebram; 863 bales cotton, and 44 chests opium, Nursee Keseowjee and Co.; 48 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 55 chests opium, E. J. Abram; 28 chests opium, N. J. Abram; 42 chests opium Shryram Dowlutram; 59 bales cotton, B. I. S. N. Co; 83 chests opium, David Sasson & Co.; 1 bundle E. tenth, Goolam Hussun Jan Mahomed; 6 chests opium, Hajareemul Goormookroy. 10 bales twist, Goolam Hussan Jan Mahomed, 34 bundles sharkfins, Casum Bhimjee, 6 chests opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungda, 76 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 21 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 9 chests opium, Budrechund Premsook.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s, 44 chests opium, Jairam Peerbhoy; 21 chests opium, Shryram Dowlutram, 28 chests opium, Tarachund Gunsamdass; 48½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 19 chests chests opium, Goolrej Seengany.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Rumour has it that Colonel Prettijohn, C. B., commanding the 18th Hussars, will succeed General Shakespeare in the command of the Centre Division of the Madras Army next year, the latter's term of five years' service having expired. Colonel Prettijohn is an officer who has seen much and long service, and the military world will certainly not feel inclined to quarrel with his deserved promotion. If Colonel Prettijohn leaves the Hussars, another pie[illegible] promotion will be at the disposal of the [illegible] command of that fine regiment [illegible] ly known, go home the [illegible] at is 1875-73.

## HIGH COURT.—11TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

LONG CAUSES.

458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jeeloobai, widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny v Jacob Hajee Jumall—Manisty Fletcher, and Smith.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

LONG CAUSES.

319-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig A Blascheck v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhu—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scots McClelland and others.—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.
331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.
96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
241-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacursey Mooljee v Soonderjee Hemraj and others—Crafgie, Lynch and Owen.
508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—the Hon J K Bythel v Purshotum Jusardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdhurjee Maraz v Munoredas Gordhundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.


REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ..... | Rs. 48 | Per Annum ..... | Rs. 60 |
| Half Yearly ..... | 25 | Half-yearly ..... | 31 |
| Quarterly ..... | 13 | Quarterly ..... | 16 |
| Monthly ..... | 5 | Monthly ..... | |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ..... | Rs. 52 | Per Annum ..... | Rs. 66 |
| Half-yearly ..... | 29 | Half-yearly ..... | 36 |
| Quarterly ..... | 16 | Quarterly ..... | 20 |
| Monthly ..... | 6 | Monthly ..... | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

*We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

*A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.*

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overand Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... " 0 4

*TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.*

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FISCHER—July 9th, the wife of F. Fischer, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KINLOCH—July 3rd, at Murree, the wife of Captain Kinloch, 60th Rifles, of a daughter, who only survived its birth a few hours.

MARRIAGE.

BLENKINSOP—LILLY—July 4th, at Ingasoogoor, by the Reverend A. C. Taylor, B.A., Officiating Chaplain of Bellary, Frederick Henry Blenkinsop, Surgeon, Madras Army, to Dora Edith, second daughter of Lieut-Colonel A. C. Lilly, Madras Staff Corps.


*The Daily* "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for references in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."



# The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1874.


Marshal MacMahon has actually announced his determination to remain Dictator of France for seven years. His theory is that the Assembly, when it appointed him Chief of the State, transferred its own right of sovereignty to him for the term of seven years for which he was appointed, and cannot now reclaim the power it so rashly parted with. It is really laughable to see all the Parliamentary factions so completely "dished," to use a term which the late Lord Derby made classical, by a man whose political capacity was so lightly esteemed that it was thought he would be quite content to be Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom under Henri V., or to pick the chestnuts out of the fire and dutifully offer them for the acceptance of Napoleon the Fourth. But, although audacity goes a very long way in France, especially in a man who is already in possession of power, it seems to us incredible that the nation will acquiesce in this new *coup d'état*. The Assembly for the moment apparently does not know what to do. It has, however, refused to vote its own immediate dissolution; and the Legitimists and the partisans of an appeal to the people together are numerous enough to prevent that organization of the Septennate which the Marshal demands. Does the Marshal mean, then, to organize his own government with the support of the Army? He surely could not attempt this without provoking a civil war; and his only alternative will be to use his sovereign right to dissolve the Assembly and ask the people to give him another in its place. The Marshal's power is entirely derived from the Assembly with which he has now quarrelled; and, if it is dissolved, he must admit the right of the French nation to say whether they will confirm the Septennate or not.

Our Calcutta contemporary, the *Englishman*, [illegible]nsually so careful and well-informed, seems to [illegible]bent at present on frightening the Money [illegible]rket. We noticed some time ago his strangely [illegible]ous calculations regarding the probable [illegible] the new loan—calculations which have [illegible]n signally disproved by the result. [illegible], however, by the fate of his former [illegible] contemporary now gives currency [illegible] rumour that, "immediately on [illegible]e 2½ millions already tendered [illegible]n will be announced for part [illegible] the remaining 2½ millions [illegible]rliament to be borrowed to [illegible] expenditure." The *English-*

*man* has not much faith in the rumour, but thinks it "now very likely that the whole of "the authorized 10 millions will be required." As we said yesterday, we can discover no reason for the apprehension that the Budget estimate of expenditure on account of the Famine will be exceeded; and, unless this view of the situation be incorrect, it follows that the Government will not want to borrow any more money. For, although it is true that authority has been obtained from Parliament by the Secretary of State "to raise a sum not "exceeding £10,000,000 in England on behalf "of the Government of India," it was distinctly stated in the Budget that the total sum to be raised by loan during the year 1874-75 would be only 8½ millions sterling. Of that sum £5,000,000 have already been called up in England, and 2½ millions in India, and £860,000 is to be received on loan during the year from the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Indore; so that the total amount borrowed is £8,360,000, and the financial arrangements for the year ought, therefore, to be complete. We agree with the *Englishman* that it would be very sharp practice on the part of the Government to raise another loan now, without having given any intimation to those persons who tendered for the 2½ million loan that the State would require to borrow more money. But we have no fear that anything of the kind is in contemplation; for the Government which in April expressed its "regret that circumstances had prevented "an earlier announcement of the measures in "regard to the loans and the drafts upon the "Indian treasuries" would not now throw away its character for fair dealing by suddenly announcing a fresh loan. The fact, however, that such a rumour should have obtained circulation in Calcutta shows how desirable it is for the Government of India to make known to the public without delay what has been the amount of the actual expenditure on account of the Famine, and whether it has exceeded or fallen short of the Budget estimate.

The requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay to call a public meeting next week for the purpose of protesting against the terms of the new P. and O. contract has already been very numerously signed, and the resolutions will no doubt be carried with unanimity and enthusiasm. It is however to be feared that the Chamber of Commerce has bestirred itself in this matter too late for the movement to have any practical result. This is in no way the fault of the present energetic Secretary to the Chamber, whose admirable letter to the Postmaster General is the clearest exposition yet published of what India has a right to expect from any company having the contract for the conveyance of the Indian Mails, and who would no doubt have induced the Committee of the Chamber to call a public meeting nearly a month ago, but for the dilatory action of the Indian Postmaster General, who let three weeks pass by before answering the Chamber's letter. But the Chambers of Commerce throughout India ought to have taken advantage of the popular indignation excited against the P. and O. Company last November by the performances of the *Behar* steamer to commence a united and vigorous agitation for the revision of the contract and the permanent improvement of the mail service. The Indian press did its duty at the time by denouncing the Company and the Post Office; but the Chambers of Commerce, with their habitual apathy, did nothing. Again, though it is four months since we described the nature of the negotiations that had been going on between the Company and the late Ministry, and pointed out the danger that members of a Conservative Government might be found more pliable than Mr. Gladstone and Dr. Lyon Playfair, the mercantile communities of the great cities of India used no effort to make their wishes on the subject known in England. It was the busy season, and the merchants had a good deal to do; so they waited till the slack season began, and meanwhile the Directors of the P. and O. Company, working with all the zeal they have uniformly shown to advance the interests of the shareholders, succeeded in persuading Lord John Manners to concede to them everything they could desire. As, however, the sanction of the House of Commons must be obtained before the revised contract can be put in force, there is still a chance that the voice of Indian public opinion may make itself heard in the House of Commons before the whole business is settled. But, to be in time, the promoters of the public meeting must telegraph the resolutions to London as soon as the meeting is over, and ask some influential member of the House of Commons—Dr. Lyon Playfair or Mr. Fawcett—to call immediate attention to them. A letter forwarded by next week's mail would not be delivered in London before the 10th of August; and it is not improbable that Parliament will be prorogued before the end of the present month. In any case, the fate of the contract will have been decided by the House long before a letter can reach London, while a telegram to the English press stating clearly the points which are brought out in the letter of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and which will of course be re-affirmed by the meeting on Wednesday, ought to catch the public eye and compel even members of the House who are uninterested in Indian affairs to take an interest in any motion brought forward by Mr. Fawcett or Dr. Playfair in compliance with a special request addressed to them by telegraph.

It seems to us likely that the House of Commons will not let the contract pass without severely criticizing it, both because all mail contracts are now-a-days looked upon with some suspicion, and because the members of the Indian Finance Committee, who have been occupied all this Session in discussing the financial relations between England and India, will be annoyed with the Government for concluding a bargain with the P. and O. Company without their knowledge and approval. Certainly, the manner in which arrangements are made for the conduct of the mail service between the two countries is as well worthy of investigation by the Committee as the mode of obtaining recruits for the European garrison in India. Fairness to both countries would require that the terms of the contract should be fixed by a formal convention between the Imperial and the Indian Governments, after a full consideration of all the interests involved. But India is apparently allowed no liberty of action whatever in the matter. She must accept exactly what Her Majesty's Postmaster General chooses to say is good for her; and the consequence is that she pays a higher rate for the carriage of her letters and newspapers, and has them carried at a lower rate of speed, than would be endured by her for six months together if she were an independent State. We all know that England does not venture to treat her Colonies in this way; that Australia, for instance, makes her own contracts with the mail companies, and refuses to accept terms dictated by influential English capitalists to careless and good-natured Ministers in Downing Street. A feeling has recently sprung up at home, and has found energetic expression before the Finance Committee and in the House of Commons, that it is dishonest for England to subject India to worse treatment in the business transactions carried on between the two countries than would be exacted by and conceded to a prosperous and powerful colony. And this feeling is consonant with simple justice. If India is to be regarded as a dependency which is bound to render aid to the Imperial Government, let her be called upon to pay a direct tribute to England. But no policy can be meaner or more contemptible than that of proclaiming loudly to all the world that the generous British Government neither takes nor wishes for tribute from India, and then overreaching her by charging excessive prices for the stores and men supplied to her from England, or by making her the victim of questionable contracts entered into by the authorities at home. We have no doubt, therefore, that there will be a strong disposition on the part of many members of the House of Commons to vote for withholding the sanction of the House to the contract till it has been submitted to the Indian Government; and a vigorous declaration of opinion by the mercantile community of Bombay may incline the English Government—especially if it has been exposed to a damaging debate on Mr. Fawcett's motion for the postponement of the Indian Council Bill—to reconsider the rash decision of its Postmaster General

## "THE FOLK-LORE OF GUJERAT."

THREE VOLUMES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Such a quiet attribute as taste is not very efficient among educated natives. And yet it is one of the essential qualities which render a work worth reading as well as a sight worth seeing. The ideas may be good and the images lovely, yet, if the style is slovenly and the execution unartistic, the ideas lose their significance and the images their beauty. The work before us, though written in Gujerati, has all the characteristics of taste, and especially poetic taste acquired from the English models. It purports to be a compilation of the "stories and legends of the princes and peasantry of Gujerat from oral tradition only,"—a modest enough title for a work by an author who is himself too modest to append his name. But under such an unpretending title he has produced a work which, as the Acting Director of Public Instruction has truly remarked, is one of "great merits." The proper title of the work, considering the subject-matter, should have been the Folk Lore of Gujerat *Rendered Anew* from Oral Tradition. For the stories are not mere transcripts from the people's mouths, but they are simply modelled upon the notes of traditions, and written and elaborated as an artist prepares a statue out of marble. Every page sparkles with original fancy and recommends itself by perfect freedom from rugged, strained, and unskilful effect. Omissions have been supplied, redundancy pruned, not "with the pruning knife only, but occasionally even with the axe," and grotesqueness harmonised in outline and colouring by an elaborate hand, till each story has been polished off as a perfect piece of statue or painting. In the episode of one of the stories, "*Mansing and Abhesing*," wherein the writer takes a flight to hear the music of Indra, the Sky-God, the whole is steeped in ethereal atmosphere; the key-note is admirably kept throughout; there is nothing "of the earth earthy," nothing that takes the reader out of the charmed circle of "the music of the spheres" and the slowly involving entanglement of fairy love. Too great praise cannot be given to the other merits of the story, as these are nearly always at the author's command—its truth to Rajpoot life, the healthy tone, the excellence of the language, and the long bead-roll of incidents in the fate of its characters. Some of the stories are simple dramas in the narrative form, which have an unpretending beauty of their own without false flashes and superadded imagery. We would here instance *Gujri, Chapraj Hada, Gopechand, Mansing, and Abhesing, and Gujra Maru*, while others are fairy tales which, with artistic cunning, have been shortened just enough to win the heart with sprightly coyness without tarrying. Under this class we include *Hariyadam, Lady of the Dreamland, Queen Bela, The Golden Tree, Chundrusen and Queen Koyla*. Altogether, there are thirty-six stories in the three volumes, and it is a remarkable evidence of the correct taste and judgment of the author that there is a distinct individuality in all, so much so that each may be looked upon as the representative of a class and lacks neither in interest nor the requirements of art. The language is simple, correct, and expressive in a manner seldom excelled, and which at places defies the utmost power of English translation. The author nowhere assumes a pedantic or dignified manner, but tries to give an easy, familiar, and colloquial construction to his sentences, and the attempt is remarkably successful. This kind of writing affords another proof of the good taste of the writer, and renders the stories more pleasing and impressive than the most laboured epithets and unusual terms which Hindoo writers frequently employ. We had marked in the stories several expressions and turns of sentences which struck us as picturesque through the medium of common but appropriate words and without expletives and metaphors. In the lament which Mansing exhausts over the death of his brother Abhesing, there is the end of wailing in half-a-[illegible] simple [illegible] writer would have used as many pages of florid metaphors. What call is there for exaggeration? To the true soul is not the fact sufficient to excite deep emotion without a rigmarole attached with it?

There are faults of impatient writing as well as oversights in printing which might be improved in a second edition. The work, however, is of great literary merit and value, and worthy of being introduced into schools for the study of language and poetic taste. The Educational Department seems to have for a long time gone a begging for a good prose work for their Gujerati schools, considering that they had been reduced to such works as *Ghelo Karan*, a florid tale attempted on such a bad model as the author of the *Mysteries of London*, and *Narsa Gadya*, a collection of essays and flippant newspaper articles with the most commonplace thoughts in a commonplace language. We require something for boys which, while it engages the heart, instructs the mind, and we believe we have found the requirement in the work before us. It is to be regretted that Parsi and Hindu sheths have not patronised the work; and, but for the encouragement of the Director of Public Instruction, it would have ceased with the first volume. The author promises four other volumes, if the Educational Department bespeak patronage; and we feel confident that the discriminating taste and good sense of the Director of Public Instruction will not stop short with the work only half completed.

In his English Introduction to the volumes the author writes English with characteristic accuracy, clearness, and vigour, and, as a specimen both of his English as well as the stories, we quote the following from the first volume:—

A warrior tribe of shepherds, dwelling on the marches of Delhi, had a daughter of surpassing beauty, *la belle Gujari*. She was married to the eldest of the two brother-chiefs of the tribe; but, it would seem, she ever had a sneaking partiality for the younger mate. One day, anxious to see the splendour of the court, she dressed herself to the height of her fashion, and set out in spite of all remonstrances to sell butter and milk in Delhi. Her passing through the streets of Delhi was the signal for all trades to stand still; her beauty so bewitched men that old and young, sensuous and light-hearted, all followed in her trail. Treading majestically and with elated steps, she came at last to the public square, and there sat her down to sell. The whole city flocked to her; and, as she was taken to the King, he was so dazzled with her sight that he fell down in a swoon. "Oh! oh! what beauty!" he cried, after returning to consciousness, "as if the finer work-man-ship-gold had worked out a statuette. Aye, Lady! tell me thy finest workman that I might myself get two or three like thyself. Bless his art!" whereupon Gujari replied, "King! art thou mad or beside thyself? Hast not lost thy wits! The finer workman in gold works in gold or silver, and the cabinet-man in wood; but was ever a human body wrought out! Why dost jabber so madly! My parents gave me birth; Providence fortune, and God beauty. My haggard! dost thou want me like me, go to God and ask it of him!" And now follows a spirited dialogue, in which the King seeks to inveigle her into his palace by offering her his royal sugars, his palanquin and his elephant, then the supremacy of his queens, the love of his princes and the grace of his own royal self, &c., &c., and Gujari scoring off each and all of them with the simple experiences of her rustic life and like a delicious malapert. At last, insulted and teased, the king scornfully orders Gujari to be dragged in, her vessels kicked away, her hair rullled, her gown torn, and her self put in chains. She now sheds bitter tears, but soon wipes them away; and, brave and resolute, she cuts off a finger and with the blood thereof writes to her brother-in-law to come and rescue her. The two brothers are astir and lead every spear, arballist, gisarme or bow that obeyed the Gujar banner. A joust is held for Gujari, and the Gujars lead her off in triumph.

Here the story, according to our modern notions, ought to end, and I have so ended. But the bard shortens the battle in a couple of couplets, which are a mere say for the battle and no stir; while, with still worse sensibility, he elongates the fate of Gujari in three or four more verses by abandoning her after rescue and taking her to the Pawaghadh Hill as the incarnate Kali! The want of thought, originality and rough picturesqueness which mark the verses in the main story, is an evident proof that the conclusion has been added by some spurious hand. The connexion, however, with Pawaghadh is probable and the Gujars might, after the rescue of their queen, have migrated into Gujerat from the dread of the king.

The second and the third volumes are considerably superior in style and artistic merit to the first.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, & Woods sold by auction on the 12th inst. a collection of porcelain, amongst which was a *garniture dechemines* of old Sevres, consisting of vase and cover formed as a ship, and a pair of fan-shaped jardinieres and stands, the ground rose, Du Barry, with bands of green richly gilt and exquisitely painted in medallions by Morin, marked with the letter G, for the date, 1759. The lot was first knocked down for 9,500 guineas, but on a gentleman saying he had given a higher bid it was put up again, and finally fell to Mr. Rutter, of Paris and London, for 10,000 guineas.

## THE CARTING AGENCY.

The folly and injustice of the Carting [illegible] is very fully exemplified in the following [illegible] pondence. The Surat merchants have t[illegible] active part in trying to rid themselves a[illegible] Company from the incubus on and the ob[illegible] tion to the traffic which that system impo[illegible] The Company have fixed certain rates for [illegible] Carting Agent to charge, which are a part of [illegible] terminal charges. Some merchants prefer [illegible] remove their goods in their own carts, and t[illegible] should be paid the exact sum that the Comp[illegible] pays the Carting Agent for such work; inst[illegible] of that the Company allow the merchants only a part of that sum, thus displaying an anxiety to maintain the contract with the Carting Agent, but for no other reason. The Company, manifestly, throws away traffic in this way, for 12 annas is put down as the Carting Agent's charges, and only 6 annas and 9 pies is allowed as drawback to the merchant when he removes his goods in his own carts; the difference that he has to pay of 5 annas and 3 pies per ton, and for which no work is done by either the Company or the Carting Agent, is exactly the sum that causes him to send his goods by some other route. The Company thus closes the door to the increase of traffic on the railway, and yet the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway cannot receive the effects of his own acts. The G. I. P. Agent has, we hear, become fully convinced of the impossibility and absurdity of having any contract with a Carting Agent, but the B. B. and C. I. Railway, that suffers most by competition, is blind to its own interests.

Surat, 11th June 1874.

To Charles Currey, Esq., Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.

Sir,—I beg respectfully to enclose herewith a statement of charges which I have preferred against the B. B. and C. I. Railway, amounting to Rs. 244-1-4. I trust that after making proper enquiries you will direct that the sum now claimed be

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 10th July.

The House of Commons last night commenced the discussion on the Archbishop of Canterbury's Public Worship Regulation Bill. Mr. Gladstone strongly opposed the measure as being fraught with danger.

Mr. Dorrington has been unseated, and Mr. Stanton (Liberal) has been declared elected M.P. for Stroud in his stead.

The British Exports for the month of June amount £19,375,000, showing a decrease of £92,000; the Imports amount to £34,125,000.

### THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

### MARSHAL MACMAHON'S MESSAGE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 9TH JULY, EVENING.

Marshal MacMahon has sent a resolute message to the National Assembly declaring his seven years power to be irrevocable, as the Assembly by voting it enchained its own sovereignty to it. He demands the immediate organization of his powers because it is his imperative duty to insure tranquillity and security.

The Assembly have refused the urgency for a motion for dissolution.

### THE BONAPARTISTS.

PARIS, 10TH JULY.

The Judge entrusted to enquire into the Bonapartist propaganda has recommended the prosecution of M. Rouher.

LONDON, 9TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera, 5¾. | |
| Exchange on India | 1s. 10⅛d. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 96. |
| 4½ do. do. | 97¼. |
| 5 do. do. | 102¼. |
| 3 per cent. Consols, for account | 92¾ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 | 96½ |
| Bar Silver | 58½ |

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reserve of Notes | £10,187,500. | Dec. £937,500. |
| Bills discounted | £18,437,500. | Dec. £4,125,000. |
| Bullion | £23,250,000. | Dec. £687,500. |

MR. BIRD, Assistant Commissioner, on arrival from England, will probably be posted to Loodiana.

DURING the month of May last 17,990 maunds of cotton, valued at Rs. 2,67,962, were exported from ports in British Burmah.

THE Oudh paper is glad to hear that the Chief Commissioner will *not* be invited to give his evidence in the defamation cases instituted against Mr. Williams.

Two or three large fragments of a wrecked vessel were washed ashore on Madras beach on Wednesday morning, opposite the High Court House. It is thought that they have drifted from the south.

A CORRESPONDENT says that by reason of the intense heat people are disinclined to risk the journey round from Srinuggur to Murree. The heat in the former place is described as resembling that which was experienced in Allahabad in May and June of 1861.

AFTER the lotteries at Bangalore on Saturday last, a match was made for Rs. 500 between Mr. Josephs' Little Grandmaster and Ali Asker's Akbar. Distance 1 mile, to be run on the fifth day of the meeting. Little Grandmaster was backed to win by three or four others.

A QUESTION with regard to the furlough rules has arisen in the case of the Archdeacon of Madras. A short time ago the Archdeacon was granted an extension of five years' tenure of office, and now he has applied for two years' furlough. The question referred to the Government of India is, whether such furlough can be granted during an extension of the term of service.

DR. NORMAN CHEVERS is, we see, a candidate for the Tagore Law Professorship, concerning which an advertisement has appeared in the Calcutta papers. He proposes to deliver a course of lectures on medical jurisprudence. Dr. Chevers is first physician at the Medical College Hospital, and is the author of a well-known work on Indian Medical Jurisprudence.

IT is stated that, in consequence of failing health, the Hon'ble Mr. B. D. Colvin will shortly go to England, and that he has resigned his seat as an additional member of the Governor-General's Council. It is also announced that a fitting successor has been found in Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith, an old member of the Council, and the appointment is said to be in all respects a good one.

SAYS the *Englishman*:—"We notice with pleasure that the suggestion lately made in our columns by a correspondent has induced some good Samaritan to put up at the Sealdah Railway Station a box for newspapers and books, which the railway authorities kindly undertake to send to the Calcutta hospitals." As we have remarked before, this example is worthy of imitation at our principal Railway Stations.

IT is stated that several outcrops of red and brown ochre of excellent quality have been discovered in the Nizam's Dominions near the villages of Corambay and Bellapoorah in the Sirpore District; but owing to the inaccessibility of the localities where they occur, it is feared that little or no advantage can be taken of the discovery, as the cost of conveying the ochre either to Hyderabad or Bombay is stated to exceed the market value of the article in those places.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary mentions that a certain energetic officer of Goorkhas has lately compiled a valuable book on Cashmere. The work, now only in private circulation, treats of Cashmere from a military point of view; and contains much useful information on routes, sources of supply, strategic points, and so forth. The compiler, having also made a collection of photographs illustrative of his subject, is said to have presented them to the Commander-in Chief

THE Judicial Commissioner of Oudh is some what of a "caution" to his subordinates. Here is another criticism of his on a recent judgment delivered by Mr. Lince, Civil Judge of Lucknow, in re Joyce v. Oliver:—"This case appears to me to be based on an entirely mistaken view of the law. The Judge seems to have culled a few passages from text books, without thoroughly mastering the context, and understanding the principles on which the views enunciated are based."

A LETTER has been received in Lahore from one of the members of the Yarkand Embassy, stating that Mr. Forsyth and Dr. Bellew purposed leaving Srinuggur *en route* for Murree on the 8th instant. The mission had reached Karjat on the 29th June last. On arrival at Murree, it is believed that Mr. Forsyth will start at once for Calcutta, where he will have an interview with the Viceroy, and then return to Simla for the remainder of the season. Dr. Bellew has, it is said, applied for leave, and will on return of the mission proceed immediately to England.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHBROOK, according to a contemporary, has forwarded a donation to Mr. Gregson of Rs. 100 towards the funds of The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, and gives expression to the pleasure he has in assisting him in his efforts to promote the welfare of the British Army in India. The Association numbers 4,539 members in the army. In the artillery there are ten Temperance Societies. In the cavalry three. In the Bengal Presidency twenty-three in the infantry. In the Madras Presidency three. In the Bombay Presidency [illegible] and five Garrison Societies, making a total of fifty-six Temperance Societies in the army, all heartily and firmly grappling with drunkenness, and endeavouring to check a vice which is the cause of nine-tenths of the crime in the British army.

A CALIFORNIAN paper informs us that it is intended to construct a canal, 130 miles long and 100 feet wide, along the base of the Sierra Nevada, so as to irrigate the San Joaquin Valley. It is thought that such a canal would reclaim 2,000,000 acres of nominally unproductive land, and make it like the remainder of the great San Joaquin Valley the most fertile and the best wheat land in the world. The estimated cost per mile of the main canal is 100,000 dollars, with an additional cost for lateral ditches. Money will be obtained for carrying out its measure by the issue of bonds payable by the California State, the amount so extended to be reimbursed by a tax on the land benefitted, and also by tolls from the canal. It is estimated that the revenue from this source will amount to 1,650,000 dollars per annum.

THE British India steamer India, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf, brings no intelligence of any further disturbances, though the fact of Colonel Ross, the Political Agent, having gone to Muscat was thought to have some significance. The date crop in the upper part of the Gulf has been almost a total failure owing to the inundation, and this may be the cause of some distress later on. The report that the black plague had broken out at Bagdad has no foundation. Fever of a severe type there has been, but nothing resembling the dreaded plague. The weather in the Gulf was fine, but excessively hot as is usual at this season. The India experienced ordinary monsoon weather on her passage down. H. M. S. Nimble was at Bahrein on the 25th June, and H. M. S. Philomel at Muscat on July the 2nd.

THE comet had been observed at Lahore, on Saturday last and following evenings, up to date of our latest advices. Its position in the heavens is near that of the constellation Ursa Major. "Its appearance," the local paper says, "has much exercised the natives, who consider that it portends some evil. They say it is the same comet that was seen during the mutiny." Regarding the comet discovered by M. Coggia, Mr. J. R. Hind, in a letter to the *Times*, tells us that it will attain its perihelion in the second week of this month, and, after becoming conspicuous in the northern hemisphere, as it approaches the perihelion, will be seen to advantage in the southern hemisphere about the 20th instant. The calculation of the comet's orbit, he remarks, had presented remarkable difficulties, and up to the 4th June it was impossible to predict its exact path when nearest the earth and sun. At the time of Mr. Hind's observations, the comet exhibited in the telescope "an almost stellar nucleus," and had a tail about a degree in length.

A MADRAS contemporary is provoked to think that, the home letters might have been delivered in Madras on Thursday instead of Friday morning, had the P. & O. steamer but arrived in Bombay one hour or so earlier than she did. The steamer, our contemporary remarks, was signalled about the time the train leaves for Madras, and he thinks that a special engine with the Madras portion of the mail if speedily despatched might have overtaken the mail train at no very great distance from Madras. But, he says, "we despair of the energy of the Bombay Post Office authorities ever showing itself in this direction. They have never yet sent on the Madras mails by special engine, though they were distinctly ordered to do so by the Government of India about two years ago. We understand, however, that Major Bourke, our Postmaster-General, has already called Bombay to account for this inexcusable neglect of duty and we are not without expectation of hearing of a 'hanging' in the sister Presidency that will, it is to be hoped, prove a wholesome lesson to those who incur the responsibility of detaining our mails in the Bombay Post Office beyond all reasonable and tolerable limits."

THAT some radical change is required in respect of the sanitary regulations of the port of Calcutta is very evident from certain facts reported by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*. It appears that during the months of March and April last it was found that a great deal of cholera was prevalent among the shipping. In one ship eleven of the officers and crew were attacked in three days. In another ship the doctor on board died of the disease. The late Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of India declared that there had been other outbreaks in ships whose names he did not know. The most astonishing case of all was that of the ship Roma, which in the middle of March arrived at the Sandheads with 487 pilgrims on board. Small-pox being on board, the pilot, according to regulations, anchored the ship, and telegraphed for orders to the Master Attendant, who applied to the Surgeon-General, who was not to be found at the time. As the pilgrims had no food, and delay was irksome, the pilot used his discretion, and came on. Then the Marine Surgeon was ordered to inspect the ship; but that duty not being within his province, the Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs undertook the task. But all the time that this circumlocution was going on, the pilgrims were escaping ashore at such a rate that only 24 of them were left on board when the inspection began. Thereupon ensued a hunt across country after the pilgrims, who, wherever captured, were clapped into quarantine, or vaccinated on the spot. The ship had been over-crowded to the extent of 173. But the worst of it is that such instances appear by no means uncommon in the port of Calcutta.

### HIGH COURT.—10TH JULY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.)

MADHOWJEE MUNJEE V. TRECUMJEE VELLJEE AND CO.

MR. LATHAM, with Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin, for the plaintiff, moved for a rule *nisi* for an injunction and appointment of a receiver. The plaint had been received this morning by his Lordship in Chambers. It states that the plaintiff is a merchant having establishments at Dhollera and Mowa, and has been in the habit of forwarding cotton to Meghjee Vella, his moonim in Bombay. On the arrival of such cotton, the moonim sold it in various quantities from time to time. About the 10th June last there remained a residue of 175 unpressed bales still unsold, which were deposited in a godown at Colaba attached to the press of the Prince of Wales Press Company. On the 21st June, at the request of the moonim, the godown was carefully secured by a large padlock on the door, the key of which was kept by the mehta of one Hassumbhoy Goolam Hoosein. On the 23rd June defendant Trecumjee Velljee informed the moonim that he was in immediate danger of being arrested for a debt due by him; and in consequence of such information the moonim concealed himself. The plaintiff charged that such statement was made by the defendant with the fraudulent object of preventing the moonim from watching over plaintiff's property that was in his care. On the 24th June the moonim, on going to the godown, found that the padlock had been broken off from the door of the godown and another substituted, and he discovered that 100 out of the 175 bales of cotton had been removed to the press of the Prince of Wales Press Company by direction of the defendants Trecumjee Velljee and Heerjee Hunsraj, and there pressed expeditiously, under their directions, into 174 bales, which were bound with iron hoops and marked with the mark of the defendants, and were ultimately deposited in a godown at Lower Colaba, where they now lie. On the 25th June an information was laid by plaintiff's moonim in the Fort Police Court, and the bales were detained under a warrant for search and detention. The same day letters were written to plaintiff on behalf of the defendants, by which it was pretended that the said bales of cotton had been sold by the firm of Bhimjee Kessowjee to the defendants. This firm had been employed by the plaintiff as muccadums only, and had no authority whatever to dispose of the said cotton. The defendants are in insolvent circumstances, and were so on the 23rd June last, having actually stopped payment; and the plaintiff charged that they intended to dispose of the pressed 174 bales of cotton, and that unless they were restrained by order of the Court the whole of the cotton would be lost to him.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* restraining the defendants and their servants from disposing of or dealing with the cotton; directing that a fit and proper person be appointed receiver to take possession of the cotton and retain or dispose of it under the Court's direction; and granting an interim injunction to restrain the defendants and their servants from disposing of the cotton until the hearing.

### THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

THE revelations being every day made at home by public analysts as to the practical jokes played by provision dealers on a gulpible public are enough to make one's hair stand on end, and certain it is that were it not people are generally either too hungry or in too great a hurry to pause and consider over what they are consuming, many with sensitive stomachs would run a fair chance of dying of inanition. Fancy to yourself a man fresh from England with his mind well stocked with Police Court reports revealing the ingenuity with which caterers for the public maw are accustomed to utilize every description of lifeless animal matter, and which prying analysts will keep poking their busy noses into to the great interference of trade: fancy his completely oblivious of the vagaries which Coostance and Caitan are generally accustomed to play with the Queen's English, and place him, as I was, with a decided twist on, at the dinner table of a hotel on the breezy heights of Matheran, carefully studying the following carte, and then fancy his feelings if you can:—

*Bill of Fare 8/8/71.*

Ox tel soup
Salmon fish
Checcken cotolice with
Italian Mutton Greem Istoo
Leg mutton rosted
Biffstack Pooding
Checcken Cory and Rice
Damgons Tard with Gastord
Browan Gastord Pooding
Cheese Tosted.

THE Golfers of Bombay have been thrown into a considerable state of alarm this week by the publication of the account of the accident which befel Mr. Pereira on the Maidan. Accidents have happened on the green carpet ere this, but probably they have never been so vividly described as your unknown correspondent has described Mr. Pereira's catastrophe, and certainly their consequences have never been more forcibly brought before the public's mind eye. Just at the time Mr Pereira was returning to the Fort "suddenly he felt the strike of the ball on his nose quite close to the left eye." Well may the describer of this incident say "Mr Pereira had a narrow escape from losing his left eye and thus maiming him for life," and he was doubtless right in saying that "the crack from the ball of course not only stunned but reeled Mr. Pereira on the spot." Now that Mr. Pereira is "reeled," your readers might be inclined to think that his thread of life had been wound up; but I am happy to say that I believe he is doing as well as could be expected. The reporter of this accident asserts that "similar dangerous accidents are of frequent occurrence." This is a statement which the Golfers feel to be particularly unkind. I believe that they all regret the accident to Mr. Pereira, but gently deny that therefore many similar dangerous accidents occur. Mr. Pereira's accident was something altogether extraordinary, and, so far as I have been able to judge of the care with which the Bombay golfers shout "Hi! hi!" before they put their shoulders to a drive, I am inclined to believe it will be many years again before a similar accident occurs. I thought at first that Mr. Pereira's accident would have served as another text for those people who see danger in all manly exercises; but on examining the matter closely I am inclined to think the case is against their argument, for it was probably just because Mr. Pereira is not a golfer, though a very estimable person, that fate made him feel that "strike of the ball on his nose quite close to the left eye" which "of course not only stunned but reeled him on the spot."

IT is a curious trait in the character of many men that they love fighting and love to see other animals fighting. Thus it is that the Gackwar of Baroda's tumashas, in which stallions are made to do battle with each other, or tigers are set upon elephants, have a certain attractiveness in them which makes the exhibition be spoken of with less of horror than of wonder. Thus also it is that the fighting of sheep in Ceylon is reckoned a considerable amusement by the Cinghalese, as you may judge by the following extract from the *Ceylon Times*:—"The rams generally selected for their pugnacious propensities are the strongest and healthiest of the flock, and the greatest encouragers of the sport, if such it can be called, are the Moormen, who are proprietors and lessees of botiques. The day generally selected for these exhibitions is the Sabbath. Two rams, selected from a batch, and carefully fed and trained by their respective owners for some weeks previous to the encounter, are brought to a level grassy piece of ground, their horns adorned with pieces of brass, hanging down in the shape of carrings, and followed by a motley assemblage of backers and followers, whose bets in some instances amount to a considerable sum, are placed opposite to each other. With eyes of flashing fire, defiance breathing from their nostrils, and proudly pawing the turf, they await the moment, when, released from their bonds, they try the shock of war. The spectators are ordered off to a safe distance, and the leash being slipped, the furious animals meet midway, with a dreadful crash and force, which sends them on their haunches; again and again they charge, until the weaker animal falls on his knees, and a yell from the crowd around proclaims the victor of the field. The exhausted animals are immediately separated, the conqueror and conquered being led away, to resume the combat upon some other occasion. Such is the force of the concussion, that the brass ornaments on the horns, though strongly fastened, are very frequently knocked away, and it has sometimes happened, though seldom, that the head of the opposing ram has been knocked off. These creatures have very depraved tastes, and are often treated after successful encounters with a rival, to an underdone steak, with a pint of porter, which the debauched animals have no hesitation in quaffing."

A COMET is such a rare traveller that the announcement that one has been seen in India has caused a great deal of excitement. Take the example of one of our Clubs—there the question of everybody to everybody else is, "Have you seen the comet?" and the query promises to throw entirely into the shade the famous one relating to the man with the white hat. Every night now persons are endeavouring to see the comet, and I know for a fact that Miss Ardour, who used to be perfectly callous about natural phenomena, has become so infatuated with the comet that on Wednesday evening at half-past nine she accepted a young gentleman's invitation to go into the back verandah in order to try to get a glimpse of the comet. It was raining hard at the time, and *he* said it was such a beastly night that he had to keep an umbrella in front of Miss Ardour all the time they were looking for the comet; yet a few seconds afterwards he agreed with her enthusiastic expression of belief that she had seen the comet. I know for another fact that on the same evening a company of gentlemen went down to the Apollo Bunder and tried glass after glass in the attempt to make out the comet; and after two or three hours' patient observation one of them was seen to push his hat back, so as to allow a lock or two of hair to meander over his brow, to lean his hands upon his knees, to gaze intently at the blackened heavens, to wink, and then to shout to some invisible object above, "Come out; I know you're there; I see your tail." Another cried out that he saw a number of comets, but could not see their tails. Finally, they all left the Bunder remarkably happy because their observations had been so successful, and protesting that they would appoint Mr. Smith Astronomer-General because of the excellence of his magnifying instruments. I could give you more instances about the intense interest which all classes of society are taking in the comet—I could tell you how So-and-so crouches nightly on the Byculla flats, with a sepoy holding an umbrella over him, and wanting him to go home—how Mr. and Mrs. Thingummy walk on the roof of their place of residence, and shelter each other from the rain and damp air while they look intently and lovingly for the comet—how old telescopes have been hired from all sides—how old telescopes have been suddenly cleaned up, and how their owners stand for hours looking at the sky with one eye painfully shut, and the other clapped to the small end of the instrument—how coolies, dog-boys, and cooks have stayed away from their duties much longer than they ought, and excuse themselves on account of the comet;—but I will not multiply instances, though, for the sake of thousands of straining eyes and anxious brains, I may hope that the comet will either show itself plainly at once or betake itself out of the country altogether, so that tantalising reports shall not be received from small villages stating that the comet has been seen with a tail "a yard long" or without any appendage whatever.

I AM sorry to say that during the past week there have been several accidents on the football field. Mr. Roberts has had his collar-bone broken, another player has had a finger dislocated, a third has had the wind all but knocked out of him, a fourth has had his foot sprained, while others have received wounds of various kinds. I can fancy that this list of catastrophes will be an appetising dish to the croakers, who think that football is quite unsuited for India, that those who play at it are fools, and that the Commissioner of Police ought to put it down as a dangerous occupation. We all know the ordinary croaker. When an infant he would not suck his corals because he thought they would choke him; when a little boy, he was very fond of the company of his sisters and other little boys' sisters, and would have liked to steal jam from the cupboard but dared not because he would have had to climb upon a chair; as a young man, he avoided other young men, and used to warn those who jumped, swam, ran, or played cricket, of the danger they were exposed to from broken limbs, water, burst blood vessels, or black eyes; as a man he takes his food with caution, fearful of poison; he walks slowly and measuredly, fearful of a strained muscle; and he would not be so rash as sit upon a horse for all the wealth of India. In fact, he is a warning to all men who do not regulate their food to a nicety, and train themselves to take only so many breaths an hour. This is the individual who will be down upon the "fools" who play football, and who will certainly remark, "I told you so—I knew how it would happen." May fate grant a safe deliverance to the "fools!" Yet though such a person is a model for caution, I do not somehow like him. He seems to me to be among men what a "prude" is among women. His chief thoughts are about himself, and all the sacred concerns of life with him are secondary to his selfish ever-present anxiety about his personal safety. He is a detective especially constructed to suspect Providence's designs upon the pockets of his vitality. Give me, for this sort of person, your roistering boy, who is frank enough with Providence to believe that it is possible for him to enjoy himself without the whole forces of nature being specially directed against his safety! The very fact that he is capable of indulging in rough exercises without suspecting danger in them is a proof to me in some degree of his open heart, and I believe in the battle of life he would be far less prone to suspect evil of his fellow man than the cautious individual who smugly calls cricketers, steeplechasers, hockey players, and sturdy pedestrians, fools, and whose first thought is about his own safety. I am old now, but I swear by my grey hairs that I would rather have the wild boy than the marvellously proper boy. However, as there are plenty of people who would even make lambs whisk their tails according to regulation lest the poor little things should dislocate their vertebræ, I repeat my hope that the football players will be able to keep off the shower of objurgatory epithets which are sure to be rained upon them when last week's catastrophes become generally known.

### THE FAREWELL VISIT OF "KATIE KING."

THERE has been considerable excitement, mingled with no small regret, among spiritualistic circles, we learn from home, on account of the departure of "Katie King" for higher spheres. Her last and farewell visit in material form is solemnly and seriously attested by Mrs. Ross Church, better known as Miss Florence Marryatt. We have no wish to impugn that lady's veracity, and therefore can only say that the scene she describes is, to say the least, somewhat strange and unusual. The announcement that Katie King has "appeared positively for the last time" reads a little like a theatrical advertisement; but let that pass, for we must proceed to relate what occurred at the—we hardly know what term is correct—spiritual-lady's farewell visit. The usual "circle of believers" was formed, and Miss Florence Cook—the medium who was generally most successful in inducing "Katie" to appear—took her place in the cabinet, and speedily went off into a trance. In a few minutes "Katie" came, and as usual entered into pleasant conversation with the assembled guests. The strange thing on these occasions is that no one seems to feel the slightest awe of the "visitant," but all chat and joke as freely with her as though she were still in the body. This is not to be wonder at perhaps, when we remember how very material she appears to be, and how uncommonly "free and easy she is in her own manners and conversation." On this occasion after chatting for some time, Katie announced that she had come to say good-bye, as she was about to soar to higher spheres. This announcement naturally caused considerable grief to her "earth friends" as she styles ordinary mortals, and one and all begged for a "*souvenir*." Poor Katie seemed likely to be snipped to pieces by the numerous claimants for locks of her hair or bits of her garment. But luckily her raiment was endowed with supernatural qualities and as fast as its wearer cut off pieces from it the holes filled up. What became of the pieces history telleth not, but the locks of hair, we are gravely assured, are still extant. It is rather distressing to learn that they are somewhat coarse in texture and of a light auburn colour, which being interpreted into plain English probably means red. Katie was good enough to give some explanation for her return to earth, from which it appears that she is a kind of modern "Peri," who has been undergoing "penance for her sins." We can fully realize this view of the matter, though it is hardly complimentary to her "earth friends," but really it must have been no small punishment to have undergone all that unfortunate Katie has for the last three years. She has been treated much in the same way, as Chang, Tom Thumb or any other being who is unfortunate enough to be so different from his fellows that vulgar curiosity is gratified by being permitted to stare at them. "Katie" in fact may have been more profitable to her show men than any ordinary monstrosity, but she has hardly occupied a more dignified position, so that were she to prove merely mortal, after all, we are not surprised to hear that she regarded her three years of intercourse with her dear earth friends" in the light of a penance. She has now, however, to quote her own phrase, "worked off her sins," and as risen to higher spirit life, and will therefore visit this subluinary world no more. Before she bid her friends a final adieu, she wrote her signature for them, no longer using her alias Katie King, but signing her own name Annie Morgan. She must have learnt to write in spirit-land, we imagine, for a buccaneer's wife in Elizabeth's reign could hardly boast of much penmanship. Finally Katie selecting a scrapbud, went inside the curtains where the medium was sleeping, let these curtains fall, was heard to awaken and kiss the medium, and then saying farewell, disappeared. We are naturally inclined to ask after reading Mrs. Ross-Church's extraordinary narrative, "what are we to believe?" We do not for a moment doubt that the occurrence took place exactly as the writer describes, but at the same time we must own that we cannot believe that the chief actor was a spirit, who has re-visited this earth, by way of penance or for any other reason. Mr. Ross-Church's own words in fact forbid this supposition, for we know that spirits "have not flesh and blood," which this apparition had, as the following quotation clearly proves. The authoress states that "Katie desired me to place my hands inside the loose single garment which she wore, and feel her body. I did so thoroughly. I felt her heart beating rapidly under my hand; and passed my fingers through her long hair to satisfy myself that it grew from her head, and can testify that if she be of 'psychic force,' psychic force is very like a woman." Though we certainly do consider that this "force" is capable of explaining many of the wonders of spiritualism, we can scarcely claim such extraordinary powers for it, as the creation of a body palpable to the touch, and endowed with the faculty of speech. It appears to us, however, that the notion of feeling the beating of a spirit's pulse makes a still greater demand on our credulity and we should feel inclined to doubt the evidence even of our own senses in such a case. The reader is naturally inclined to exclaim that the spirit and medium are one and the same, but we have Mrs. Ross-Church's positive assurance that this is not the case, she felt both bodies at the same time, and also, thought the medium was maintained within the cabinet, she was visible to the spectators in the room. Another solution of the mystery is, that the cabinet may be provided with false sides or bottom, but in most instances when "Katie" has appeared, we are assured every precaution has been taken to prevent deception, and the "cabinet" has been formed by drawing curtains across portion of the room. We own we cannot offer our readers any satisfactory solution of the problem,—but we should doubtless be equally at a loss to explain many of the more ingenious tricks of a skilled conjuror. We must therefore leave our readers to draw their own conclusions, and explain the mystery to the best of their ability. We own we should be glad to hear of a reasonable solution of the mysterious wonders for the comet—how old telescopes have been hired from all sides—how old telescopes have been suddenly cleaned up, and how their owners stand for hours looking at the sky with one eye painfully shut, and the other clapped to the small end of the instrument—how coolies, dog-boys, and cooks have stayed away from their duties much longer than they ought, and excuse themselves on account of the comet;—but I will not multiply instances, though, for the sake of thousands of straining eyes and anxious brains, I may hope that the comet will either show itself plainly at once or betake itself out of the country altogether, so that tantalising reports shall not be received from small villages stating that the comet has been seen with a tail "a yard long" or without any appendage whatever.

I AM sorry to say that during the past week there have been several accidents on the football field. Mr. Roberts has had his collar-bone broken, another player has had a finger dislocated, a third has had the wind all but knocked out of him, a fourth has had his foot sprained, while others have received wounds of various kinds. I can fancy that this list of catastrophes will be an appetising dish to the croakers, who think that football is quite unsuited for India, that those who play at it are fools, and that the Commissioner of Police ought to put it down as a dangerous occupation. We all know the ordinary croaker. When an infant he would not suck his corals because he thought they would choke him; when a little boy, he was very fond of the company of his sisters and other little boys' sisters, and would have liked to steal jam from the cupboard but dared not because he would have had to climb upon a chair; as a young man, he avoided other young men, and used to warn those who jumped, swam, ran, or played cricket, of the danger they were exposed to from broken limbs, water, burst blood vessels, or black eyes; as a man he takes his food with caution, fearful of poison; he walks slowly and measuredly, fearful of a strained muscle; and he would not be so rash as sit upon a horse for all the wealth of India. In fact, he is a warning to all men who do not regulate their food to a nicety, and train themselves to take only so many breaths an hour. This is the individual who will be down upon the "fools" who play football, and who will certainly remark, "I told you so—I knew how it would happen." May fate grant a safe deliverance to the "fools!" Yet though such a person is a model for caution, I do not somehow like him. He seems to me to be among men what a "prude" is among women. His chief thoughts are about himself, and all the sacred concerns of life with him are secondary to his selfish ever-present anxiety about his personal safety. He is a detective especially constructed to suspect Providence's designs upon the pockets of his vitality. Give me, for this sort of person, your roistering boy, who is frank enough with Providence to believe that it is possible for him to enjoy himself without the whole forces of nature being specially directed against his safety! The very fact that he is capable of indulging in rough exercises without suspecting danger in them is a proof to me in some degree of his open heart, and I believe in the battle of life he would be far less prone to suspect evil of his fellow man than the cautious individual who smugly calls cricketers, steeplechasers, hockey players, and sturdy pedestrians, fools, and whose first thought is about his own safety. I am old now, but I swear by my grey hairs that I would rather have the wild boy than the marvellously proper boy. However, as there are plenty of people who would even make lambs whisk their tails according to regulation lest the poor little things should dislocate their vertebræ, I repeat my hope that the football players will be able to keep off the shower of objurgatory epithets which are sure to be rained upon them when last week's catastrophes become generally known.

### THE FAREWELL VISIT OF "KATIE KING."

THERE has been considerable excitement, mingled with no small regret, among spiritualistic circles, we learn from home, on account of the departure of "Katie King" for higher spheres. Her last and farewell visit in material form is solemnly and seriously attested by Mrs. Ross Church, better known as Miss Florence Marryatt. We have no wish to impugn that lady's veracity, and therefore can only say that the scene she describes is, to say the least, somewhat strange and unusual. The announcement that Katie King has "appeared positively for the last time" reads a little like a theatrical advertisement; but let that pass, for we must proceed to relate what occurred at the—we hardly know what term is correct—spiritual-lady's farewell visit. The usual "circle of believers" was formed, and Miss Florence Cook—the medium who was generally most successful in inducing "Katie" to appear—took her place in the cabinet, and speedily went off into a trance. In a few minutes "Katie" came, and as usual entered into pleasant conversation with the assembled guests. The strange thing on these occasions is that no one seems to feel the slightest awe of the "visitant," but all chat and joke as freely with her as though she were still in the body. This is not to be wonder at perhaps, when we remember how very material she appears to be, and how uncommonly "free and easy she is in her own manners and conversation." On this occasion after chatting for some time, Katie announced that she had come to say good-bye, as she was about to soar to higher spheres. This announcement naturally caused considerable grief to her "earth friends" as she styles ordinary mortals, and one and all begged for a "*souvenir*." Poor Katie seemed likely to be snipped to pieces by the numerous claimants for locks of her hair or bits of her garment. But luckily her raiment was endowed with supernatural qualities and as fast as its wearer cut off pieces from it the holes filled up. What became of the pieces history telleth not, but the locks of hair, we are gravely assured, are still extant. It is rather distressing to learn that they are somewhat coarse in texture and of a light auburn colour, which being interpreted into plain English probably means red. Katie was good enough to give some explanation for her return to earth, from which it appears that she is a kind of modern "Peri," who has been undergoing "penance for her sins." We can fully realize this view of the matter, though it is hardly complimentary to her "earth friends," but really it must have been no small punishment to have undergone all that unfortunate Katie has for the last three years. She has been treated much in the same way, as Chang, Tom Thumb or any other being who is unfortunate enough to be so different from his fellows that vulgar curiosity is gratified by being permitted to stare at them. "Katie" in fact may have been more profitable to her show men than any ordinary monstrosity, but she has hardly occupied a more dignified position, so that were she to prove merely mortal, after all, we are not surprised to hear that she regarded her three years of intercourse with her dear earth friends" in the light of a penance. She has now, however, to quote her own phrase, "worked off her sins," and as risen to higher spirit life, and will therefore visit this subluinary world no more. Before she bid her friends a final adieu, she wrote her signature for them, no longer using her alias Katie King, but signing her own name Annie Morgan. She must have learnt to write in spirit-land, we imagine, for a buccaneer's wife in Elizabeth's reign could hardly boast of much penmanship. Finally Katie selecting a scrapbud, went inside the curtains where the medium was sleeping, let these curtains fall, was heard to awaken and kiss the medium, and then saying farewell, disappeared. We are naturally inclined to ask after reading Mrs. Ross-Church's extraordinary narrative, "what are we to believe?" We do not for a moment doubt that the occurrence took place exactly as the writer describes, but at the same time we must own that we cannot believe that the chief actor was a spirit, who has re-visited this earth, by way of penance or for any other reason. Mr. Ross-Church's own words in fact forbid this supposition, for we know that spirits "have not flesh and blood," which this apparition had, as the following quotation clearly proves. The authoress states that "Katie desired me to place my hands inside the loose single garment which she wore, and feel her body. I did so thoroughly. I felt her heart beating rapidly under my hand; and passed my fingers through her long hair to satisfy myself that it grew from her head, and can testify that if she be of 'psychic force,' psychic force is very like a woman." Though we certainly do consider that this "force" is capable of explaining many of the wonders of spiritualism, we can scarcely claim such extraordinary powers for it, as the creation of a body palpable to the touch, and endowed with the faculty of speech. It appears to us, however, that the notion of feeling the beating of a spirit's pulse makes a still greater demand on our credulity and we should feel inclined to doubt the evidence even of our own senses in such a case. The reader is naturally inclined to exclaim that the spirit and medium are one and the same, but we have Mrs. Ross-Church's positive assurance that this is not the case, she felt both bodies at the same time, and also, thought the medium was maintained within the cabinet, she was visible to the spectators in the room. Another solution of the mystery is, that the cabinet may be provided with false sides or bottom, but in most instances when "Katie" has appeared, we are assured every precaution has been taken to prevent deception, and the "cabinet" has been formed by drawing curtains across portion of the room. We own we cannot offer our readers any satisfactory solution of the problem,—but we should doubtless be equally at a loss to explain many of the more ingenious tricks of a skilled conjuror. We must therefore leave our readers to draw their own conclusions, and explain the mystery to the best of their ability. We own we should be glad to hear of a reasonable solution of the mysterious wonders

*Madras Athenæum.*

## INDIAN NEWS.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MENAGERIES.—We hear that a batch of young elephants, tigers, deer, &c., arrived last Friday night at the Sealdah Terminus, whence they were conveyed to Garden Reach, where they are now on view. The owner is about to proceed shortly to Europe with his dumb charge *viâ* the Suez Canal. We understand that these quadrupeds are intended for the several menageries on the European Continent.—*Indian Daily News.*

DETECTION.—We are informed that Baboo Hem Chunder Dutt (whom the editor of the *Hallishahar Patrika* and a number of native paper editors recommended to the Government to admit as a detective officer) successfully detected on Monday the 6th, at about 1 P.M, a Post Office peon, named Haran Ghose, who has been in the habit of extracting notes, postage stamps, &c, from the letters entrusted to him by the Post Office for delivery. Our informant says that a lot of bank-notes were recovered from the peon's house when Baboo Kali Nauth Bose searched it with Baboo Hem Chunder Dutt. The Commissioner of Police might do well to appoint Baboo Hem Chunder Dutt as a detective officer, as he seems to have fair success in a branch of the service, which ordinarily seems singularly weak and defective.—*Indian Daily News.*

LIBEL.—The Recorder passed judgment on Monday in the case of the Burma Company vs. Paul Agabeg and another in which the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 23,000 damages for the reprinting in the *Rangoon Gazette* of an article from the *Indian Observer* reflecting unfavourably on the late doings in the Toughoo forests. The case has been pending more than a year, and the proprietorship of the *Rangoon Gazette* changed hands many months ago. The judgment is interesting as showing the liability a newspaper proprietor incurs for what is published in his paper as extracts, even though he may have acted in good faith. This is the first time we believe such a case has been tried in India, although in England there have been cases of the same nature. The judgment is a lengthy one, and some months have passed since the evidence in the case was closed.—*Rangoon Mail.*

THE RE-CORONATION OF THE KING OF BURMA.—A Mandalay correspondent, whose letter is dated the 16th June, sends us the following items:—The great event of the day has taken place, and the re-coronation succeeded by a more imposing ceremony of taking possession of the city has passed off quietly. On Thursday last, the day of the latter ceremony, the banks of the canal or moat displayed a festive appearance, and crowds thronged the different roads, the bright colours of silk handkerchiefs and tamines adding greatly to the brilliancy of the scene. Eleven guns were fired, and then the procession of boats passed by. Mandahay has not had such a sight for a long time. First came the two Myowoons boats, crews dressed in white, each official in the centre of his boat in robes of State. Then came other official boats, and here the big men stood at the prows of their respective boats with fans in hand. Then a crowd of Royal Umbrellas belonging to the Princes who passed by in front of the Royal Golden Barge. Along the city wall the Burmese troops streamed, cavalry, infantry, and elephantry. Men in red carried the royal palanquins, and long after the King had passed the troops defiled in great numbers, and with an imposing appearance.—*Rangoon Mail.*

SAVINGS BANK.—The following resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department has been communicated to the Government of Madras. It has reference to the Savings Banks Rules submitted by the Government of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal:—"It appears from the rules now forwarded that—Bombay allows deposits up to Rs. 3,000 and interest to accumulate to Rs. 9,000. Madras stops deposits at Rs. 2,500 and interest at Rs. 3,000. Cal

coming [illegible] or incendiary anecdo[illegible]each of stimulating [illegible] that have thus broken [illegible]

[illegible] others by its violent, scurrilous language is the *Pays*, which is [illegible] the country where such licence is [illegible] it is deplorable to see papers of a more [illegible] class so led away by party rancour as to [illegible] the columns of its ribaldry without appending a word of censure. The following may serve as a sufficient specimen of the style of thing published in Paris at the present time :—

"To the Sergents de Ville.

"*Sergents de Ville*,—Several of your comrades were yesterday publicly insulted at the St. Lazare Station by Gambetta, Brisson, Adam, and other elect of the scum of the country. An old Brigadier retorted on them by the question so disdainful, and also so just, 'Do you, then, take us for hostages?' Nevertheless, your comrades hesitated; the prestige of the Deputies' orders, even when that mandate is unworthily represented, prevented them from seizing the insulters and taking them to the lockup. *Sergents de Ville*, you know those men; they are the same who allowed poor Vicerini to be drowned, and who gave impunity to his murderers; they are the same who permitted the insults, the outrages showered upon you after the infamous days of Septembre, 1870; they are the same who could not repudiate the massacre of the Gendarmes. Those men of evil omen, those Republicans are the sons of the rioters of 1848, of the burners of the Municipal Guards; they are the grandsons of the executioners of 1793. The thieves you have to watch, the cutthroats you arrest in low dancing rooms, never did so much harm to France as the accursed race of the Republicans; and yet it is they who before a thousand lookers-on insulted your comrades yesterday, and would in June have tarnished the honour of your uniform. . . . Ye[illegible] are their natural enemies. As the mastiff is the enemy of the wolf, so the Gendarme is the enemy of the rogue. The first thing they did, as you remember, on September 4 was to dismiss you and to set at liberty your murderers, Eudes and Megy; therefore, be inflexible towards them, and tolerate nothing more from them. You have right on your side; you represent us all. Make yourselves respected for your own sake—in the first place, and in the next for the sake of the army to which you have belonged, and finally, for the sake of us all who love you and appreciate you. It is I who give the advice and who will always defend you."

It was reported on the Bourse this afternoon that the Government had decided to suppress or suspend several papers, Bonapartist and Radical. The *Pays* was said to be at the head of the list, and some said that the rise of 30c. which occurred without any obvious reason was due to the announcement of this measure. The news has since been confirmed. The *Pays*, *Rappel*, and *XIX-Siècle* have been suspended for 15 days, and at the end of to-day's sitting of the Chamber the Minister of Justice, M. Tailhand, ascended the Tribune and said that the suspension was an administrative act, that the Government had further resolved to prosecute the *Pays* for the three articles it has published, and which unquestionably contain offences against the laws. Of this, indeed, there can be no doubt. There is scarcely any offence a journal can commit but is to found in those three articles. As to the 15 days' suspension it is a mere mockery of justice. We have been papers suspended for two months for much slighter matters. If their effusions were allowed to continue we might expect fresh scenes without number.

There is a smell of powder in the air, not at all of the sort that comes from the behind barricades, or from the level front of batalions, but that which is usually burnt at early morning in secluded places. There is talk of various duels that are to be fought. There are no real signs of alarm in Paris, and yet people are a little on the alert, and persons to whom the physiognomy of the Boulevards is very familiar may discern, or, perhaps, imagine, a certain restlessness among old gentlemen sitting outside cafés, and rather brisker motion than usual on the part of mounted orderlies and telegraph messengers. Sensible Frenchmen speak of these squabbles and scandals in a tone of mingled shame and ridicule, as well they may. It is said that the arrogance and confidence of the Bonapartists has convinced many men of the moderate parties of the necessity of forgetting their small political differences and of banding together against the encroachments and audacious attempts of the Empire. If this should prove to be the case, the scandal of the last three days will not have been unproductive of good.

The following extract from the *République Française* may be looked upon as M. Gambetta's own account of the assault yesterday :—

"The Assembly having risen at 5-30, the Deputies who live in Paris took the 6 o'clock train, which arrived at 6 30. The waiting-room was, as usual, crowded with spectators. M. Gambetta entered the large hall, followed by some of his colleagues belonging to the Republican Union. The police kept the road clear, but they were soon unable to prevent the crowd from surrounding the Deputies. M. Gambetta had reached the middle of the hall, when a man all at once came up to him and struck him with his clenched first in the face. Those present immediately uttered a loud cry of sympathy. Mhe Deputies still continued to be threatened; one of them, M. Ordinaire, Deputy of the Department of the Rhone, was actually struck with a stick. As soon as M. Gambetta felt himself struck he told the police and asked them to arrest his assailant, which they did at once, and took him to the police-station in the Rue de Naples. The prisoner said his name was Henri, Comte de St. Croix, that he was 34 years of age, ex non-commissioned officer of Zouaves of the Imperial Guard; son of the Marquis Renouard de St. Croix, Treasurer and Paymaster-General of the Department of the Mayenne, and of Dame Savary Rovigo. He admitted the acts imputed to him, took upon himself the responsibility of them, and said he was ready to begin again."

In reply to the challenge sent him by M. Clemenceau, M. Paul de Cassagnac to-night publishes a leading article of six columns, declining it for a variety of reason; but he adds that he and his fellow-labourers in the *Pays* are ready to meet ten Republican Deputies. The whole is seasoned with the usual courtesies and refinements of language and style. The *Pays*, he says, has been represented by one or other of its writers not less than 14 times in duels with Republicans, and he hopes that will not be all.

At the starting of the train to-day the greatest military precautions has been taken to avoid the repetition of the scandalous scenes which occurred yesterday. A military cordon had been drawn along all the streets surrounding the Station. The police kept the way and allowed no one to approach the station but those going by train, while patrols of cavalry kept scouring the streets in all directions, and prevented even the smallest knots of spectators from being formed. The crowd was massed behind the soldiers and along the palisades far up the line and in the distant streets, whence even the slightest view of the Station could be obtained. M. Gambetta having arrived as usual, the shouting began again behind the soldiers and in the waiting rooms, where a large crowd had congregated, thanks to their having taken tickets for some station or other. Some arrests were made, and "Spy!" was called out to M. Arago the Deputy. "Next week it will be your warning," is M. Arago's reply. To another person, the brother of a Radical Deputy, the policeman who was taking him to the lock-up said, "Hope for shouting is gone by. You must draw it mild now." The train started at the usual time, but the military display was kept up and hundreds of policemen sat quietly down on the stone benches along the walls of the gallery. At Versailles even there was a pretty large crowd at the door of the assembly. Inside the House not a place was empty, and the general agitation was evident The pre-occupation was such that the debate on the Municipal Bill went on without being listened to, and one of the most important articles of the whole Bill, the one fixing the elector's residence at three years, was voted almost without discussion. It was known that Deputies of every shade of opinion were met in one of the Committee rooms to agree upon an Interpellation to be addressed to the Minister of the Interior. The text of the Interpellation was this :—

"The undersigned wish to interpellate Government on their attitude towards a party which ignores and defies a decision of the Sovereign Assembly."

This decision, it will be perceived, recalls the vote of the *decheance* of the Napoleonic Dynasty at Bordeaux. The interpellation was accepted with one accord by the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquer, M. D. Goulard, and the Republican leaders. M. de Goulard was to have laid the Interpellation on the table, and the importance of such a debate, opened by one of the leaders of the Right Centre, may be imagined. But after having consulted his friends and the President of the Assembly, M. de Goulard backed out. The most contradictory rumours then began to circulate. At 5 p. m. M. Thiers entered the House. The Municipal Bill shortly after passed the second reading without much attention being paid to it, so great was the excitement. At length M. Buffet announced that there was a demand of Interpellation to-morrow. "To-morrow!" some persons shouted. "Immediately immediately!" was called out by others. M. Gambetta was unable to induce his friends to vote for the adjournment till to morrow, and the Minister of the Interior having declared he was ready to answer at once, the discussion began forthwith, M. Bethmont, of the Left Centre, leading off with a speech, of which the following is the substance :—

"My desire in bringing this Interpellation before you is to enable the Deputies to return to Paris holding their heads high, and I confess that after having heard the explanations given by the Minister of the Interior yesterday I find them insufficient, and I think he forgot the respect due to the sovereignty of this Assembly and showed an imperfect acquaintance with its rights. The Minister drew a parallel between the policemen and the representatives of the nation, which strikingly resembles what has been published for months past in the organs of a party accustomed to laying hands on the Assembly. (Loud cheers from the Left.) The Minister's explanations were not given at a time of tranquillity, and certain articles of the papers to which I have alluded seem to be but the echo of the Minister's own words. I say that the Minister, inasmuch as his first thought was not given to the affront offered to one of us—I say that the Minister has been wanting in his duty. Without looking into your antecedents, M. le Ministre, you have shown us your tendencies, and I say that we can no longer have any confidence in you. You are no longer in your place on the bench where you now sit." (Renewed cheers on the Left; the Right Centre remains motionless. A few protestations were made on the Right.)

M. de Fourtou, the Minister, said :—

"The debate has changed ground. The question is no longer the recent disturbances. I am called to account for what I said yesterday. I retract nothing. An inquiry has been instituted. It would have been proper to wait till it was ended before attacking me again. When a policeman does his duty and obeys orders I am bound not only to support him, but to take the responsibility upon myself. (Cheers on the Right.) As a Minister of Marshal MacMahon (Cries of 'Minister of the Republic' on the Left,—As a Minister of Marshal MacMahon, it is my duty to maintain order in the country and respect for the illustrious man I serve. (On the Left, 'and the Republic.') I suppose you do not separate the country from the Republic? ('No.') For seven years we are the guardians of the public peace, and whoever disturbs it will find us as the energetic defenders of its rights." (Prolonged cheers on the Right; protestations on the Left.)

M. Picard replied to the Minister, and said the Assembly should not forget the lessons taught by history. The party they had to oppose, and which had supporters among the Ministers themselves, was not in the habit of respecting Assemblies. He then read extracts from an article of the *Pays*, which contained the following among other passages :—

"'What is necessary is to bring back the Empire. . . . Why put on gloves to handle a danger?' &c. That article appeared a month ago, and if the Minister has his eye everywhere, as he said he has, it must be admitted that his sight is not very keen. For my part, M. Picard went on, "I do not consider the Minister's explanation satisfactory."

On a vote being taken, the Assembly, by a majority of 377 to 326, affirmed that the Minister had its confidence. No disturbance occurred on the return to Paris, thanks to the large military and police force on the spot.

## THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

OXFORD, Wednesday Evening.

Eleven o'clock, according to notice and to time-honoured custom, was the hour fixed for the commencement of the Encænia. Why the Commemoration should be called the Encænia is a point on which I have no explanation or hypothesis of my own to offer. It is some consolation, however, for my ignorance to reflect that the issue is one on which the learned agree to differ; and which is likely to be settled at about the same time as the kindred question why a printers' dinner is called a Waygoose. Whatever the origin of the term may be, Encænia is the name by which Commemoration is known in the annals of the University; and by usage the Encænia should have commenced an hour before noon. However, as Sir Garnet Wolseley, the hero of the day, was engaged to dine last night at Cambridge in the Hall of Trinity College, it was impossible for him to reach Oxford much before eleven; and so the Commemoration was put off till noon, and the doors of the Sheldonian Theatre were not thrown open till eleven. As it happened, the delay was fortunate, for all through the early morning the rain beat down pitilessly, and it was not till towards eleven that the clouds began to lift, and the sun came out, and Oxford assumed once more something of a gala look. Owing to the delay, a large crowd had assembled in front of the theatre before the gates were thrown open, and within a few minutes after eleven the whole building was filled. The Sheldonian is of an amphitheatre shape, the upper gallery being devoted to the undergraduates, the boxes being reserved to the ladies, and the pit being filled by graduates and strangers. The interval between the opening of the doors and the commencement of the proceedings is devoted to a sort of running fight of chaff between the lads in the gallery and the body of the house. I am not sure if fight is exactly the proper term to describe an interchange of vollies of humour in which, according to the old Irish bull, the reciprocity is all on one side. In one of Terence's comedies—if I remember rightly—one's classical recollections gets rubbed up on such an occasion—the slave remarks of a dispute between himself and his master : "If that can be called a dispute, when you beat and I am beaten." In like manner the undergraduates chaff and are not chaffed in return, and, therefore, they win an easy victory in the contest of vituperation. For a livelong hour they literally pelted the inoffending crowd in the pit with chaff. The man with the eye-glass was peremptorily ordered to take it out; gentlemen with blue or red ties were summoned vociferously to quit the building; and any individual who was luckless enough to enter the building without doffing his hat at once was greeted with a volley of objurgation. The Dons, whose duty it was to escort the ladies to their seats were the special objects of undergraduate humour. Time after time, as they escorted a lady to her place, they were bidden, with stentorian shouts, "not to squeeze her hand," and were admonished that their wives had their eyes upon them. Nor did the ladies escape scot free. Any lady whose personal charms, or still more the colour of whose dress, attracted the notice of the undergraduate mob, was welcomed with cheers for the lady in red, white, or blue as the case might be; and sceptics who entertain the theory that nervousness is emphatically a masculine quality, would have had their scepticism confirmed by the perfect self-possession and indifference with which the ladies passed to their seats amidst the most boisterous salvos of applause. Nor was the pelting which the pit sustained entirely of a verbal character. The gods above kept up a fire of pellets of paper aimed at any bald head which served for a target; and on more than one occasion they shied down halfpennies and oranges. However, the pleasure of pelting palls, like all other pleasures, after a time, and the undergraduates beguiled the hour of waiting by stamping, hooting, cheering, singing snatches of "He's a jolly good fellow," and generally making as much noise as possible. Politics do not apparently run high in the University, any more than they do in the outer world; and beyond three cheers for Gladstone, intermixed with groans, and three somewhat more unanimous salvos for Disraeli, I heard no expression of political sentiment. King Coffee Calli had a round of cheers and the gallery coupled the name of the Chancellor of Oxford with a very fair imitation of a pack of dogs yelping, in order to signify disapproval of the mayorial orders, by which all dogs were ordered to be confined for two months to come. The name of the Lord Mayor of London was made a signal for an outburst of groans; and the "Varsity boat" was greeted with enthusiastic applause. But the noise and hubbub and din were so loud that during the greater part of the time the audience had no idea what the undergraduates were cheering at or aghast, and I doubt whether they had any much clearer notion themselves.

Meanwhile, the heat in the building had grown intense, and there was a general relief when, at a quarter-past twelve, the doors were thrown open; and, while the National Anthem, the procession of authorities entered the theatre. The Chancellor preceded by the proctors and followed by the heads of houses, made through the crowd, and took his seat in the raised chair at the east end of the building. Dr. Liddell, the Master of Christ Church, who is Vice-Chancellor for the year, is well fitted by his stately air and presence to fill the position of the chairman of such a gathering as this; but he would have got through his duties with more ease and dignity if he had not exhibited such manifest annoyance at the constant interruptions with which he, in common with all the other speakers, was greeted by the students in the gallery. Whenever they began shouting he stopped speaking, and the more he stopped the more the lads shouted; so that, if there was not a natural limit to the power of shouting possessed even by youthful throats, the Encænia would never have been brought to a close. By a series of broken sentences, stopped every other minute by shouts of "Speak up!" "Make haste!" "Cut it short!" and so forth, the Vice Chancellor informed the audience that this convocation had been called together for the purpose of admitting to the degree of Doctor of Law, *honoris causa*, Mr. Justice Mellish, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir Erskine May, and Professor Carus. As each name was given in its quaint Latin rendering, the gallery cheered lustily, that of "Garnettus Wolsely," being greeted with deafening welcome. Then the doors were again thrown open, and the Proctors, followed by the Public Orator, Professor Bryce, led in the candidates for Academical honours. Each candidate was introduced in turn in a Latin speech by the Orator. Professor Bryce has a loud, sonorous voice, and spoke very clearly and distinctly; but, owing to the running commentary upon his speech from the gallery, it was impossible to catch much of what he said. His Scotch habit of pronouncing Latin words in Continental fashion gave extreme umbrage to the undergraduates; and every time he spoke of the Universita(r)tis he was interrupted with ironical cheers. It is not an easy thing to make a speech in Latin when you are informed at every moment that you have made a false quantity that your sentences will not parse, and that you ought to "have been ploughed for smalls." The self-same comments would, of course, have been made if Cicero himself had filled the post of Public Orator; but still this sort of interruptions creates a laugh in the gallery, and a chorus of horse laughter is not exactly conducive to effectiveness of delivery. As it was, Professor Bryce deserved great credit for the manner in which every now and then he contrived to make his voice audible above the tempest. He dwelt upon the "præclarum ingenium," the profound knowledge of law, and the judicial impartiality of Mr. Justice Mellish. He recounted the military exploits of Sir Garnet Wolseley in the remote corners of the globe—at least, so I gathered from the allusions to the "Silwas Americe" and the Arenas Libyæ. But the chief hit was when he applied to the conqueror of Coomassie the "Veni, vidi, vici" of Cæsar, and exalted his military forethought as well as his intrepidity in battle. He spoke of Sir Erskine May as having added to the Constitutional lore of the British kingdom, and alluded to the achievements of Professor Carus in the domain of Comparative Anatomy.

As each *eloge*, to use a French term, was repeated, the Vice-Chancellor stood up in his seat, and addressed the candidate in the words : "Auctoritate mea et totius Universitatis admitto te ad gradum Doctoris honoris causâ." Thereupon the Doctor-Elect advanced up the steps, shook hands with Dr. Liddell, and then took his seat beside the Vice-Chancellor. When it came to Sir Garnet Wolseley's turn to be presented the enthusiasm of the undergraduates broke through all bounds. Round followed round of cheers; and to show that the new dignity conferred upon Sir Garnet met with undergraduate approval a call was made for musical honours, the whole gallery standing up and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow," with a roar which might have been heard in the High-street, and then the cheering began again, and never ceased till the new D. C. L. stood up and bowed his acknowledgments. Sir Garnet wore his scarlet robes and his uniform, and seemed much gratified by his reception. Mr. Justice Mellish was also very warmly received : and Sir Erskine May achieved an unintentional success by sitting down without noticing that the Vice-Chancellor was preparing to shake hands with him on his elevation to academic honours.

After the degrees had been conferred there began the delivery of the prize orations. The Professor of Poetry, Sir Francis Doyle, delivered what was understood to be the Creweian oration; but his voice is not a powerful one, and would hardly have been audible in that large building, even under favourable circumstances. As it was, the cries of "Shut up!" and "Cut it short!" absolutely drowned his utterances; and, after an ineffectual effort to obtain a hearing, he placed his MSS. close to his face, and plunged through the speech in a rapid whisper. When he had done, Mr. Hind, a scholar of Balliol, came forward, and recited the Chancellor's Latin Ode in a very clear though rather shrill voice. To do the students justice, in the case of Mr. Hind, as in that of most of the other reciters of prize essays, they seemed to have some sort of fellow-feeling for one of their own body when called upon to mount the pillory, and their interruptions had some pretence to be comments upon the performance, and not mere senseless clamour. Malta was the subject of the Prize Poem, which was, to use the good old-fashioned phrase, a "copy of Latin Hexameters." Of course Carthage and St. Paul, the Turks and the Knights of Malta, and the Great Napoleon, formed the subject matter of the poem; and the ode ended with the following apostrophe to England as the last owner of Valetta :

Bella satis cecini : potius sub fine laborum
Te Pax alama canam, teque O gratissima tellus,
Anglia, quæ placida Melitæ dominaris in ora.
Salve, magna parens, salve, Victoria, quamvis
Quo veniente orbis terrarum inspe tremebat.
Ste tibi longinquos reddant pia munera gentes,
Ethiopes gemmas, Indi cadentem elephantum,
Eoi sna tura ; maris fera ipse profundi
Occanus gazam ; suboles sic inclyta crescat
Quæ per secula tuum nomen sospes ciebit,
Regina : at maneas, fugiens, dum d-fluit ævum,
Divina secura fide ; nam tempore ab illo
Millibus fessis quo vox sudum aera transit,
" Hoc signo vinces" regnum Victoria signo a.

Mr. Hind bore the chaff to which he was subjected with perfect good humour, and when his statement that he had "sung enough" was hailed with a shout of "There you're right," he joined in the laughter which ensued. Then followed an English essay by Mr. Baldwin Brown, of Brazenose, on the Decay of Art; a Latin essay; and a second English essay on the Conquests of the Portuguese in India. I suspect the unfortunate authors of these productions could have recited only a very small portion of their essays. But, short as the portions were, the audience grew impatient long before they were concluded, and drowned the orator's voice in a babel of shouts and cries. Mr. Alexander, the winner of the Newdegate, secured a little attention at first. The subject was the "Last of the Red Indians," and the poem was, I should think, up to the average of such compositions. One or two passages were actually cheered by the audience, notably the description of the Indian's burying-ground.

And he the last, ah! where sha he be laid?
'Neath mountain tall, or in the forest shade?
Where the Great pine trees meet and interlace
Softening the sunshine on his upturned face.
And so it ever be have power to wake,
The strage fantastic forms the shadows take
Shall scem the noiseless warriors of h s race,
With dusky limb and dim pathetic face.
Or he shall see in that enchanted hour,
The gracious spirits of each tree and flower,
That once the Indians knew, now long since dead,
Weaving their spirit round his prostrate head.
And if not there, oh! in the mountains then,
Deep in the side of some untrodden glen,
Where the great spirit speaks from rock and cloud,
When thunder rolls, and when the winds are loud.
There, with the monumental rocks around,
Lay him upon his people's battle ground;
Lay him among the ch ldren of his race;
Be their last refuge his fit resting place.

But even English poetry was soon voted a bore by the gallery, and very few could have heard the conclusion of the ode. The crowd had begun to tramp down from the gallery before Mr. Field, of Trinity, had got well on the way with his translation of a passage from Shakespeare into Greek verse. When this gentleman had rolled forth his last period, the Vice-Chancellor rose with an obvious air of relief, and with the words, "I dissolve this convocation," left his chair. Then the shouts and cheers for Sir Garnet Wolseley began again. An undergraduate let down an umbrella suspended by a string, amidst shouts of "Hurrah for Coffee-Calli;" another brandished a black pasteboard clock-face with "42" inscribed on the disk, amidst cheers for the Black Watch, and, accompanied by a chorus of shouts, groans, and cheers, the Academic procession quitted the theatre. Old residents tell me they never recollect so uproarious a gathering. I am not disposed to blame the undergraduates if they made a little more noise than is quite correct. But the whole affair becomes an absurdity when it has to be conducted in dumb show, owing to the uproar in the students' gallery.

By the time we had got out of the theatre the day had cleared up and there was bright sunshine during the Masonic fête given by the Apollo Lodge, in the gardens of Worcester College. The Orpheus Glee Union performed during the afternoon, and the gardens were crowded. To-night there will be a "Varsity" Ball at the corn Exchange, and with that Commemoration proper comes to an end.—*Daily Telegraph*, June 17.

## THE GRENADIER GUARDS.*

(*Times*.)

The subject of this work possesses interest for all who take pride in the English name, and love to dwell on great deeds of war. The 1st Regiment of our Household Infantry—known generally as the Grenadier Guards—has a history of more than two centuries, and has a right to boast that, in many respects, it is peerless among the armed bands of Europe. It has been the nucleus of that famous army which has placed on its standards "Blenheim" and "Waterloo;" it has certainly been for many years the oldest body of its kind in the world, and while, in the changes of human things, its noblest and most renowned rutagonists, the Maison du Roi, the Gardes Françaises, and, chief of all, the old Guard of Napoleon, have become mere shadows, it still flourishes in undecaying vigour, and links the glories of the present with the past. Nor have its achievements been unworthy of its eminent rank and long existence; nor are the associations connected with it without significance for those who hope that England will long maintain unchanged the general order of her national life. The regiment, doubtless, has encountered reverses, and has known how fortune may abandon the brave; but, in return, it has covered itself with unfading honour in many lands, and it has left memories of heroic daring, of tenacious courage, and of stern endurance, from the Scheldt and the Danube to the Tagus and the Garonne, and from the banks of the Hudson to the shores of the Euxine. Though, too, its leaders have always been an aristocratic and select body, it has had an ample share of the fighting and labours of the British army. We rejoice, therefore, that an attempt has been made to compose a full and trustworthy record of the career and deeds of this celebrated corps; and we have pleasure in saying that Sir F. W. Hamilton—once himself a Guardsman of high reputation—has proved himself a fitting chronicler. We do not, indeed, altogether like the design or even the manner of this work; nor do we agree in every respect with the author's conclusions, views, and statements. It was a pity, we think, that Sir F. W. Hamilton confined himself to the Grenadier Guards, and did not write a history of the two other regiments which form parts of the same general force; and he might, in our judgment, have dwelt more fully on the changes in the organization and tactics of the body of which he describes the fortunes, and have more thoroughly condensed his narrative of the campaigns and sieges in which it took part. As we might expect, too, he has sometimes given more than due prominence to the special services of the corps which forms his peculiar theme, and his account of Alma, Inkerman, and even of Waterloo, will hardly pass, we suspect, unchallenged. Notwithstanding, however, defects like these, this book, viewed as a regimental history of an illustrious unit of the British Army, is one of real merit. The industry of the author, in what has been an assiduous task for many years, has been extraordinary; and his diligent examination of our own archives, and even of those of foreign countries, has enabled him to put together a narrative rich in most curious details, and singularly complete and, for the most part, accurate. Occasionally, too, he shows powers beyond those of the most studious compiler; and some of his estimates of military events give proof of no ordinary reading and insight. On the whole, if this book does not conform to a high ideal in all particulars, it is not the less an admirable specimen of facts collected with exemplary care and of thorough, earnest, and fruitful research.

It is unnecessary to pursue the history of the armed forces which, in ancient times, were attached to the persons of the Kings of England. A special company of Archers attended the Plantagenets in their great French wars; the Tudors maintained a band of Pensioners; and Charles I. had a kind of Guard in the struggle which cost him his crown and life. No relation, however, exists between any of those bodies and the subject of this work; and the origin of the Grenadier Guards begins only in 1656. At this period the youthful Charles II., an exile from England, and banished from France, through the alliance of Mazarin with the Protector, had associated his fortunes with those of Spain; and though his cause must have appeared desperate, a little band of 400 Royalists before long collected around the standard which he ventured to raise in Spanish Flanders. This gathering, composed for the most part of Englishmen, had at its head Lord Wentworth, an old Cavalier, and received the name of the Royal Regiment of Guards; and thus a corps which in a special manner has been a defence of the British Monarchy was born, so to speak, in a foreign land, when that Monarchy seemed on the verge of extinction. An opportunity was soon afforded the newly-raised levy to display its worth. Charles had placed his forces in the hands of the Spaniards; and, at the well-known battle of the Dunes—remarkable as one of the few occasions on which Englishmen have met as enemies beyond the limits of their own country—the Royal Guards, though abandoned in the field by half-hearted or faithless allies, and exposed alike to the skill of Turenne and the iron hands of Cromwell, gave proof of qualities of the highest order, and only yielded when all was lost. A new era, however, was soon to open, and to bring a great change to the devoted band which had cast in its lot with the Royal exile. In 1660 Charles was restored to the throne; and one of his first acts was to issue a commission to raise a 2[illegible]d Regiment of Guards, in all respects similar to that of 1[illegible]656. This body was also in the main formed of English[illegible]men attached to the Royal cause; and it had as its Col[illegible]nel John Russell, a scion of the great Whig house of [illegible]ford, but, from youth upwards, an adherent of the Crown. The two regiments, though equal in rank, were kept for a few years distinct, but at the death of Lord Wentworth, in 1665, they were blended into a single corps; and the united force, with Russell as its chief, retained the appellation of the Royal Regiment of Guards. From this time forward the identity of the illustrious band we can clearly trace the exploits of which the Guards was now composed. The Royal Regiment of 24 co[illegible]panies each; and it enjoyed peculiar privileges, and gave a marked pre-eminence to the [illegible]g army then being formed for the first time in England, we exc[illegible]t the revolutionary age of Cromwell. It held the right of the line in existence, but over another famous regiment, known soon afterwards as the Coldstream Guards, which, in the hands of the sagacious Monk, had done much good service in restoring the Monarchy. The officers, too, of the Royal Guards were, with rare exceptions, men of good birth; and even the non-commissioned officers and privates, whose pay was relatively high, were largely drawn from the better classes. Thus formed and organized, the regiment doubtless had many of the qualities of a select corps; but it had little else in common with the band which won lasting glory on the slopes of Waterloo and plucked victory from death on the heights of Inkerman. The bayonet did not then raise its fence of steel over a flexible line of scarlet and black in compact array which can in an instant volley destructive fire or advance to the charge in rapid precision. The Royal Guard of the days of Charles II., on the contrary, was a slow-moving mass of dense formation, in which ranks of helmeted and buff-coated pikemen were blended with clumps of red musketeers, the light infantry of a ponderous column. The discipline, too, of the troops was lax, for as yet barracks had not been heard of; and the officers, free from the restraints of uniform, and rich with the finery of the time, were more like a motley array of half-feudal nobles than the professional soldiers of a strict service.

The first achievements of the new corps are not entitled to special notice. There was then nothing like a police in England, and we find the Royal Guards for some time employed in such duties as watching the remains of the once formidable host of Cromwell, or suppressing conventicles and the great fire of London. Parts of the regiment, too, were stationed at Tangiers, were despatched to the American Plantations, or even acted as Marines with the fleet, there being as yet no body of this kind; and a detachment of Guards was sent to repel the descent of the Dutch in 1667. It thus appears that our troops were engaged in a great variety of service from early times; and this characteristic of the British Army has always attached even to its favoured and most select portions. Soon after the ill-omened treaty of Dover, the Royal Guards formed part of the forces lent by Charles to second the designs of Louis XIV. against the Low Countries; and in 1672 and the following year they marched in the French ranks to the invasion of Holland, or assisted in keeping back the advance of Austrian contingents on the Rhenish frontier. Through accident, however, or the jealousy of the King, they accomplished little in those campaigns; and a few years afterwards they were employed in the hostile demonstration against Louis which hastened the conclusion of the Peace of Nimeguen, the pressure of public opinion in England having detached Charles from the French alliance. In the later part of the reign of the King the regiment, though highly favoured at Court, seems to have had a strong patriotic feeling, and more than once gave signs of discontent at the high-handed violence of the Crown; and probably the retirement of Colonel Russell, in 1681, may have been due to the acts of severity which were crowned by the death of his well known kinsman. The Royal Guards were now given to the Duke of Grafton, a natural son of Charles, hardly above the level of the young gallants of the day; but the splendid appearance of the new colonel, and of the troops at whose head he marched, was long remembered as one of the most brilliant sights at the coronation of James II. The corps acquitted itself with credit in crushing the rash attempt of Monmouth, and received thanks for its conduct at Sedgemoor; but Macaulay has remarked that the prolonged resistance of the Somersetshire peasants shows that it was still an imperfect machine of war. Partly from his sympathies as a veteran soldier, and partly from a sinister motive, James largely increased and flattered the army; and an ordinance of the ill-fated Monarch gave captains of the Royal Regiment of Guards the higher grade which they still enjoy. The sentiment, however, which the ruinous policy of James aroused in the great mass of Englishmen pervaded even his most favoured troops; as early as 1687 Grafton had bluntly told him that he would not serve him if he continued in his reckless course; and as is well known, on the landing of William, even the Colonel of the Royal Guards abandoned the King. This defection, with that of the far abler Churchill, caused James almost to give up hope, and the regiment, which had advanced to Salisbury, in order to attack the Prince of Orange, was marched back hastily towards the capital. The command of the Guards was now bestowed on the Earl of Litchfield, a Catholic Peer, identified with the late acts of his master, and possibly the soldiers might have been induced to fight, had not the precipitate flight of the King put an end to all chance of resisting William. Grafton was now restored to his post for a time; and the Royal Guards were for some days engaged in dissipating the insurrectionary movement which threatened for a moment to endanger London. The events, however, which had just occurred produced a reaction; and the spectacle of the foreign Dutch Guards filling the places of honour round the new Sovereigns quickened in the regiment the [illegible] long the attitude of the corps had become so doubtful [illegible] and even menacing that William was obliged to break it up and send the detachments into country quarters.

This display of feeling, however, proved only evanescent. William had hardly grasped the reins in his hands when he addressed himself to remodel the instrument with which he had to defend his throne. The Royal Guards were purged of the Catholic officers illegally appointed by James; the Duke of Grafton was replaced in his post by Lord Sidney, aided by good lieutenants; the corps was augmented by new companies; and the Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards were generally placed in camp with the regiment, the consequence being that, though still retaining a marked superiority of rank, its name was changed, and it was thenceforward known as the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. William had soon occasion to put to the test the valour of the troops of which he had thus largely increased the military strength. It does not appear that the corps was engaged in the war which closed on the field of Aughrim, but it was sent to the Low Countries in 1691; and it played a not insignificant part in the chequered and protracted strife which followed. We shall not comment on these campaigns, nor do they require special attention. At this period—that which came between the death of Turenne and the rise of Marlborough—no General of the first order appeared; and war accordingly assumed a contracted aspect, a tendency more especially marked in a land of strong places like Holland and Belgium. The struggle of William and his French antagonists in the Netherlands was a long game of slow manœuvres and tedious sieges; and, though important engagements were fought, the general results were never decisive. In two of these battles the 1st Guards were unfortunately on the losing side, though in both they displayed an undaunted courage that gave promise of future victory. A demonstration of the French against Brussels induced William in August, 1692, to advance suddenly against Luxemburg, encamped along the Senne, near the village of Steinkirk. The Dutch and 1st Guards led the van of the King; and the vigour with which they swept before them the choicest infantry of the French Marshal was long the talk of the contending armies. The attack, however, was ill-supported, and the victorious column, having pressed too far forward, was stopped, and ultimately forced to retreat before a desperate charge of the Maison du Roi, the pride and terror of the French cavalry. The result was the same in the second encounter, though the battle was of a different character. A feint of Luxemburg having caused William to make a considerable detachment towards Liege, the French, on the 19th of July, 1693, fell boldly upon the army of the King, drawn up behind carefully-prepared intrenchments, between Neerwinden and the banks of the Gette. The 1st Guards, stationed around the village, held the most vulnerable part of the line, and for hours they stubbornly maintained their ground against all the efforts of the best French Foot, who, advancing in greatly superior numbers, endeavoured in vain to storm the position. At last the Maison du Roi were seen, and a charge in flank of these brilliant horsemen, combined with a general front attack, made the Guards slowly give up Neerwinden, and compelled William to retire from the field. Much has been written on these two defeats; but what seems to us, on a review of the facts, a not unimportant cause of them has not perhaps been enough noticed. The bayonet had now been attached to the musket, and the use of grenades had become known; and in the British and other armies the power of infantry had been greatly augmented by the gradual elimination of the pike and a corresponding increase of musketeers. But the arm was still in an immature state, its formations being of extreme cumbrous; and probably even the best British infantry were as yet not a match, in the open field, for the finest division of the cavalry of France, long the terror and admiration of Europe.

In spite, however, of these reverses, a turn was to come in the tide of fortune. If William was not a great commander, his constancy and political genius made him the soul of the League against Louis XIV., and before long he was to reap the fruits of perseverance and tenacity in war. The Siege of Namur was for many years a memory that stirred our forefathers' hearts, for it was the first great triumph which England had gained on the Continent since the fifteenth century, and it proved the forerunner of still greater victories. The 1st Guards took a conspicuous part in this remarkable passage of arms, and added a new renown to their standards, which their countrymen did not soon let fade. On the 2nd of July, 1695, the King arrived in sight of the fortress, which, seated on the confluence of the Sambre and Meuse, and fortified by Cohorn and Vauban, had been made so strong by nature and art that competent judges deemed it impregnable. Boufflers, one of the most skilful Marshals of Louis, held the ramparts with a veteran garrison; and, far outside, Villeroi, with more than 40,000 men, watched Vaudemont, who, with an equal force, manœuvred to protect the investing army. The first effort of the besiegers was made against an outwork to the north-east of the town, and this yielded to a daring assault, in which the Foot Guards, in the immediate rear of the men who formed the forlorn hope, overbore everything that stood in their way with a steadiness that gained them high commendation. Here the fire was now opened on a line of defence before the interior works of the place, at the spot where the Sambre joins the Meuse; and these too fell after a bold onset, in which the Guards held again the place of honour. The next step was to approach the ramparts, and all had been made ready for a general assault, when the town surrendered on the 20th of July, the garrison, thinned by disease and the sword, being too weak to resist the trenches and man the wide circumference of the walls. The struggle, however, was not over, and Boufflers, with a force which still numbered from 6,000 to 8,000 men, retired to the citadel, which, high-raised on slopes cut from the solid rock, seemed to defy the powers of the most courageous enemy. Meanwhile Vaudemont had skilfully contrived to baffle Villeroi and the army of relief; and though the French Marshal, unable or afraid to a pitched battle with his wary foe, had recourse to the cruel expedient of Lombarding Brussels in order to induce the besiegers to abandon their hold on Namur, this barbarous diversion proved fruitless, for William's gripe was not so easily relaxed. On the 20th of August preparations were made for the final and decisive attack, the Foot Guards being, for the third time, placed in the front, behind the forlorn hope. This encounter was trying in the extreme; the stormers fell thickly as they clambered up the space which lay between them and the breach; and the advancing columns, their supports failing, for a moment hesitated in their stern onset. Reinforcements, however, having come up, the tide of battle rose high once more, and at last after a murderous contest the French were driven from their point of vantage and the citadel was in the hands of the victors. The event aroused the wonder of Europe, for the arms of France had for a long time been successful in almost every struggle, and it led ultimately to the Peace of Ryswick, a settlement which proved the first check on the ambitious career of Louis XIV. A variety of incidents, no doubt, contributed to the result of this siege; yet in the operations around Namur we may, perhaps, trace the influence of the cause to which we have already referred. The renowned French Cavalry could take no part in the defence of the fortress; and the British Infantry, unassailed by this arm, triumphed alike over the Engineers and the Infantry of their gallant foes.

* *The Grenadier Guards.* The origin and history of the First, or Grenadier, Guards. By Lieutenant-General Sir F. W. Hamilton, K.C.B., late Grenadier Guards. London, 1874.


## NOTICES.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EX